THE LITERARY DIGEST

(Title registered in U. S. Patent Office and in Foreign Countries)

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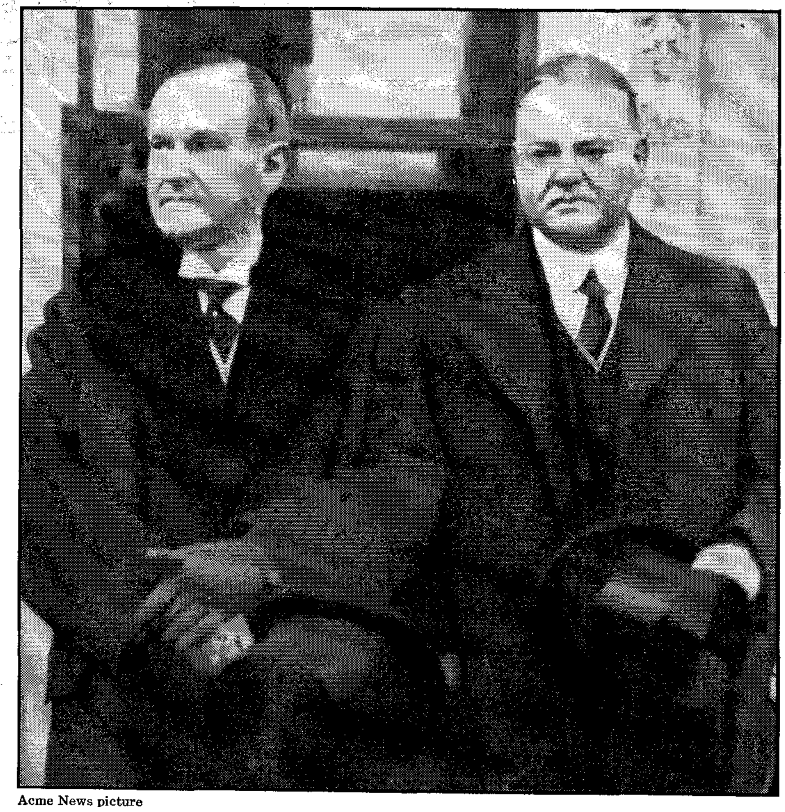
TOPICS OF THE DAY

(This title registered in U. S. Patent Office)

HOOVER'S CALL TO BATTLE AGAINST CRIME

IF AN INAUGURAL ADDRESS SETS the key-note of an Administration, our new President's predominating purpose would seem to be to lead the nation in fighting that spirit of lawlessness which he considers "the most malign" of all dangers confronting our democracy. Part of this problem, as he sees it, is the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment, and, by emphasizing this at the very outset, he plunges immediately into our hottest and most controversial domestic perplexity.

"Mr. Hoover hadn't been sworn in three minutes before he waded into" this topic, remarks Will Rogers. No less imprest is the Boston *Herald* (Rep.) with his "insistence on grappling with a problem which has floored our best men for a decade." President Hoover had no hesitancy, remarks the Jersey City *Journal* (Rep.), "in letting it be known that his Administration will be dry in deed as well as word." As a literary composition, our editors do not find the Hoover inaugural a masterpiece. *The Nation* even says that "no duller inaugural message was ever read under the dome of the Capitol." The Baltimore *Sun* (Ind.) ranks it "in the second or third grade of such speeches." On the other hand, there are papers affiliated with both parties which wax enthusiastic. The Milwaukee *Journal* (Ind.) finds, for instance, beneath the President's "rather cumbersome phrases," a "feeling of sincerity and intention to get something done." The Los Angeles *Times* (Rep.) finds evidence in the speech that the new President "understands, as few public men do, the mind and heart of the nation." It seems to the Hartford *Times* (Dem.) that "among good citizenship of all parties" the President's plea for law observance and his program for conservation and progress carry "instant conviction and approval." One thoughtful Washington correspondent, Morris D. Ervin, of the Cincinnati *Times-Star*, sums up the Hoover inaugural address as comparing favorably with the best similar addresses of the past, but yet containing "nothing that would indicate that the millennium was imminent." In other words, "it was an able State paper, laying down a safe, sane, and conservative course of the Government which, if adhered to, will very likely mean that we will make at least as much progress in the future as we have in the past."



Acme News picture

WHEN A REPUBLIC CHANGES RULERS

Calvin Coolidge and Herbert Hoover leaving the White House a few moments before they became ex-President Coolidge and President Hoover.

But the real excitement over the message was occasioned by the paragraphs dealing with crime and Prohibition, and the editorial discussion pro and con will be more intelligible if we have at hand the essential pronouncements of the Hoover inaugural. The new President began by calling attention to our national prestige, security, and prosperity, and to the fact that "we are steadily building a new race" and "a new civilization." Nevertheless, he continued, there are dangers to be guarded against:

> "The most malign of all these dangers to-day is disregard and disobedience of law.
>
> "It is only in part due to the additional burdens imposed upon our judicial system by the Eighteenth Amendment. The problem is much wider than that.
>
> "Justice must not fail because the agencies of enforcement are either delinquent or inefficiently organized. To consider these evils, to find their remedy, is the most sore necessity of our times.
>
> "Of the undoubted abuses which have grown up under the Eighteenth Amendment, part are due to the causes I have just mentioned; but part are due to the failure of some States to accept their share of responsibility for concurrent enforcement and to the failure of many State and local officials to accept the obligation under their oath of office zealously to enforce the laws.
>
> "With the failures from these many causes has come a dangerous expansion in the criminal elements who have found enlarged opportunities in dealing in illegal liquor.
>
> "But a large responsibility rests directly upon our citizens. There would be little traffic in illegal liquor if only criminals patronized it. We must awake to the fact that this patronage

from large numbers of law-abiding citizens is supplying the rewards and stimulating crime.

"If citizens do not like a law, their duty as honest men and women is to discourage its violation; their right is openly to work for its repeal.

"To those of criminal mind there can be no appeal but vigorous enforcement of the law.

"I propose to appoint a national commission for a searching investigation of the whole structure of our Federal system of jurisprudence, to include the method of enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment and the causes of abuse under it.

"Its purpose will be to make such recommendations for reorganization of the administration of Federal laws and court procedure as may be found desirable. In the meantime, it is essential that a large part of the enforcement activities be transferred from the Treasury Department to the Department of Justice as a beginning of more effective organization."

International Newsreel photograph

TWO FIRST LADIES OF THE LAND

Both smiling, Mrs. Coolidge (at the reader's left) and Mrs. Hoover are photographed on their way to the inauguration.

"What especially distinguishes the address, and even lifts it far above the commonplace as a State paper of historic significance, is the forthright emphasis placed on the issue of disobedience to law in special relation to the Eighteenth Amendment," contends the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.). This New England paper, which may be taken as representative of sentiment favoring Prohibition, continues:

> "Mr. Hoover believes that he is commissioned by a mandate of the people to make the Eighteenth Amendment reasonably effective, if it can be done by Federal action and leadership. The people expect nothing else of him so much as this. And this must be accepted as an accurate interpretation of the Presidential election. The President's utterances on the subject are a distinct advance over any utterances by predecessors since the Eighteenth Amendment was adopted."

As far as criticism of our general law-enforcement machinery is concerned, no one will fail to support the President, continues *The Republican.* But—

> "When law enforcement is visualized in Prohibition, he encounters a fierce opposition even in the haunts of respectability. His pointed appeal to that opposition to support the law while it is the law and not patronize the criminal violators of it shows that he appreciates the situation.
>
> "The President's position is equivalent to an acceptance by the Government of war against the class that deliberately encourages crime by patronizing bootleggers in the avowed hope of thereby wrecking the Prohibition system and forcing the repeal of the Prohibition Law. This class, whose numbers are evidently rather large, will not support enforcement because, with the success of enforcement, their hope of repeal would be extinguished. If such is their attitude, the Government must fight or surrender.
>
> "President Hoover plainly intends to make his administration memorable by proving that it has a fighting heart. His appeal, however, to citizens, law abiding in all other directions, to recognize their obligations to the Constitution, should not go unheeded. Very often they are people of means. Their stake in the Constitution may not safely be whittled down to the particular clauses that safeguard their own interests. They would do well to recall that the Eighteenth Amendment was incorporated in the Constitution by the same process which facilitated the incorporation therein of the Fourteenth Amendment, which protects their property from confiscation without due process of law.
>
> "The nation must incur a terrible hazard if it long tolerates crime and outlawry for the sake of an appetite. We may be thankful, therefore, that President Hoover promises to use all the power of his office to speed up the most rigorous test of Prohibition and force some decision, finally acceptable to the sober judgment of the American people."

The President's appeal is one which the Raleigh *News and Observer* (Dem.) thinks "every good citizen should hear and heed." The President "calls upon the people themselves to throw in their whole influence and example for law observance, and they should," declares the Topeka *Capital* (Rep.). If President Hoover can persuade Prohibitionists to "become teetotalers," reasons the Omaha *World-Herald* (Ind.) "it should not be difficult to induce the religious wets to respect the law that so many of its hypocritical friends both demand and deride." It seems to the Portland *Oregonian* (Rep.), that Mr. Hoover's logic is sound—"we surmise that he will definitely strive to bring on a Prohibition that prohibits, in place of one that persuades or invites; indeed, it is the only way." President Hoover's speech is characterized by the Washington *Star* (Ind.) as an indictment of those who "subjugate their duty as citizens to their appetites as individuals." "Shameful, indeed, is the indictment," confesses the Middletown (N. Y.) *Times-Herald* (Ind.); "the worst of it is that we know it to be true and can, in conscience, only plead guilty." No doubt, thinks the Washington *Post* (Ind.), hundreds of thousands of citizens will now conclude "that the only thing to do is to stamp out crime, whether it is violation of the liquor law or any other law." "In a renovated legal system," suggests the Brooklyn *Times* (Rep.), "we may yet see the machinery of Prohibition enforcement so fashioned and shaped that all men will willingly obey it." The Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Dem.) finds Mr. Hoover's observations and program both sound:

> "Mr. Hoover recognizes what many in both parties choose to ignore; that America is predominantly dry. He starts with this basic fact and proposes to find out how or whether Prohibition can be enforced."

But "strange as it may appear," remarks the Richmond *Times-Dispatch* (Dem.), "it may be the fate of this friend of Prohibition to deal it a greater blow than it could receive at the hands of an enemy. For, if he can not enforce the law, after emphasizing it above all his other duties, then it will be apparent that some change should be made." Whether this appeal of Mr. Hoover's, or any later one, will succeed, seems highly doubtful to the Chicago *Journal of Commerce.* Only a test of real enforcement, argues the New York *Herald Tribune* (Rep.), can unite the nation upon reform of our Prohibition policy. The San Francisco *Chronicle* (Rep.) hopes that Mr. Hoover's commission will go much farther than a mere inquiry into methods of enforcing existing laws:

> "The subject is one of much broader significance. It invokes problems other than devotion to any formula. No investigation will be complete unless it includes a thorough analysis of the entire wet and dry question, the effectiveness of the Volstead Law itself, whether or not it attains or can be made to attain its objective and, if not, what substitute will best promote the cause of true temperance. For this we need the most impartial

commission that can be obtained. The country will never get what it really wants—practical temperance—until it elbows both the wet and dry fanatics out of the way."

That the Hoover idea of investigation is altogether too narrow, is the opinion of the Baltimore *Sun*, New York *Evening Post*, and New York *Evening World*. A large group of papers are convinced that the President's appeal to the citizenry will be futile. "Such people as do not obey a law because they do not respect it, can not be made to respect it by lectures, even by a President," argues the Louisville *Courier-Journal* (Dem.). The Atlanta *Constitution* (Dem.) takes a backward glance through history, and remarks: "Such appeals have been mostly futile, since the first Prohibition violators were expelled from the garden east of Eden." "If President Hoover's appeal brings a single 'law-abiding citizen' down the sawdust trail," the New York *Sun* (Rep.) "would like to hear about it." The New Haven *Journal-Courier* (Ind.), from an anti-Prohibition view-point, presents the argument this way:

> "There is a very large percentage of the population—possibly one half—which refuses to view indulgence in stimulating beverages as a crime. The feeling is likewise wide-spread, that the spirit of the Constitution, if not its letter, has been grossly violated. These protestants trace the failure of the law's success in enforcement to its attempt to make men good and well-behaved in their social intercourse by legislation, rather than by example and instruction. They do not believe that the Congress acted in a legal manner in accepting a legal quorum of those present at the moment of action as the legal quorum of full membership. They believe that a law is not a law until it receives popular support, and that 'the consent of the governed,' directly exprest, enters into a lawful consideration of constitutional amendments which change the charter of government and undermine the sovereignty of the States. They attribute the 'grave abuses,' out of which serious evils have cropped, to the mistaken undertaking and not to a lawless population acting upon an inherent disrespect for all restraint.
>
> "The 'grave abuses' of which the President has spoken, and with regard to which he generalizes, are not the results of a disorderly and lawless people. They are the results of an ignoble experiment."

That the President's position will increase the demand for the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment is the conclusion of the Providence *Journal* (Ind.), and one leading opponent of Prohibition, the New York *World* (Dem.), declares that, for its own part, it does "not regret the fact that the country is now about to witness a test of Prohibition in a new mood and on an entirely new scale."

> "For since the American people are not ready to modify the law, the best alternative is a real effort to enforce it. Mr. Hoover has his mandate, and we shall see what we shall see."

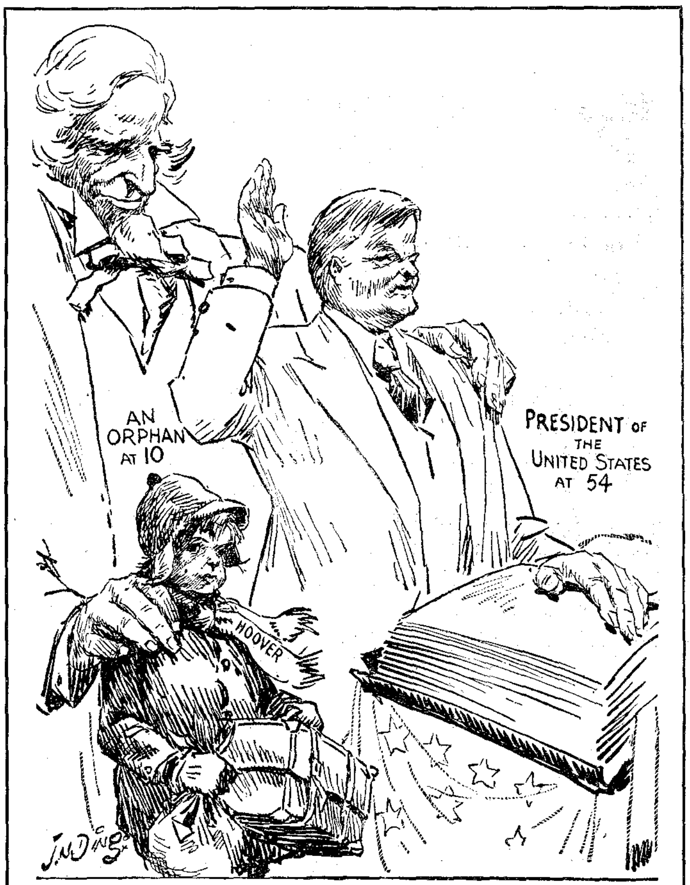
Naturally, the Washington correspondents have much to say over the means the President is likely to use to carry out his purposes. "The first obvious step in building up a public opinion against violating the dry law will be to make it unfashionable in Washington," writes Clinton W. Gilbert in the New York *Evening Post*, and "there is not much doubt that the very great social power of the White House will be used to force respect for the law in official circles." Then—

> "In addition to discontinuing socially the violation of the Volstead Law, the new Administration will put pressure upon Federal District Attorneys throughout the country to enforce that Act.
>
> "Everything points toward a more vigorous enforcement of the dry laws that are on the statute books rather than the approval of the new and extravagant dry measures that have been proposed recently in Congress."

And, within a day or two after the inauguration, it was being remarked in Washington, according to a New York *Herald Tribune* correspondent, that the city, "both official and otherwise, is drier to-day than it has been in several years."

After his discussion of Prohibition and lawlessness, Mr. Hoover turned in his inaugural address to the relation between government and business:

> "The election has again confirmed the determination of the American people that regulation of private enterprise, and not government ownership or operation, is the course rightly to be pursued in our relation to business.
>
> "In recent years we have established a differentiation in the whole method of business regulation between the industries which produce and distribute commodities, on the one hand, and public utilities on the other. In the former, our laws insist upon effective competition; in the latter, because we substantially confer a monopoly by limiting competition, we must regulate their services and rates. . . .


AN ORPHAN AT 10
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES AT 54
HOOVER
J.N. Ding

Copyright, 1929, by the New York Tribune, Inc. Courtesy of the New York *Herald Tribune*

WHILE SUCH THINGS ARE POSSIBLE, THERE IS NOTHING VERY WRONG WITH OUR COUNTRY

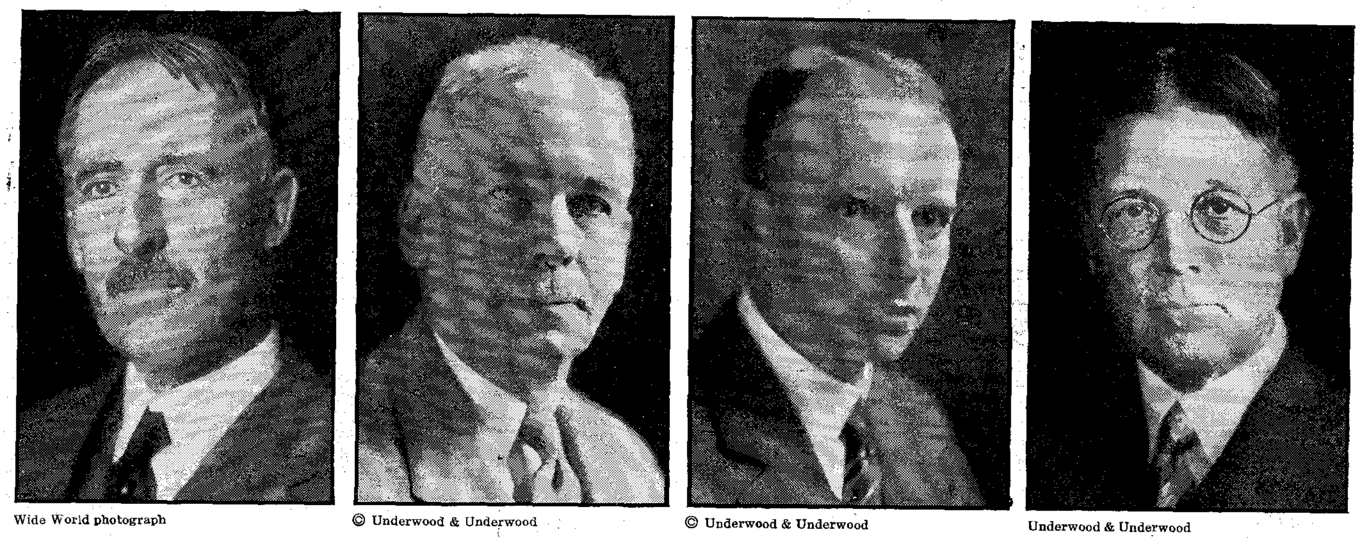
—Darling in the New York *Herald Tribune*.

> "Progress is born of cooperation in the community—not from governmental restraints. The Government should assist and encourage these movements of collective self-help by its cooperating with them."

Discussing world peace the new President declared:

> "The recent treaty for the renunciation of war as an instrument of national policy sets an advanced standard in our conception of the relations of nations. Its acceptance should pave the way to greater limitation of armament, the offer of which we sincerely extend to the world. . . .
>
> "The permanent Court of International Justice in its major purpose is peculiarly identified with American ideals and with American statesmanship. . . . The way should, and I believe will, be found by which we may take our proper place in a movement so fundamental to the progress of peace.
>
> "Our people have determined that we should make no political engagement such as membership in the League of Nations. . . .
>
> "I covet for this Administration a record of having further contributed to advance the cause of peace."

The emphasis on peace so impresses the New York *Telegram* and Dallas *News* that they consider it the "dominating" point of the address; but it draws from pro-League papers regret that "Mr. Hoover turns his back on the greatest peace organization in the world to-day—the League of Nations."



Wide World photograph
HENRY L. STIMSON
Secretary of State

© Underwood & Underwood
JAMES W. GOOD
Secretary of War

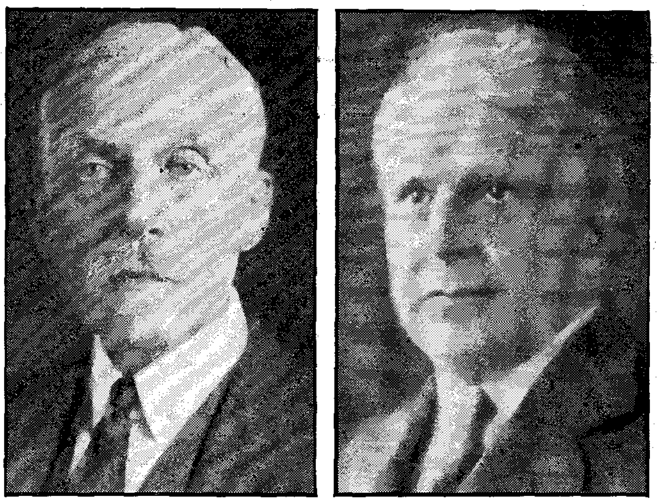
© Underwood & Underwood
WILLIAM D. MITCHELL
Attorney-General

Underwood & Underwood
WALTER F. BROWN
Postmaster-General

"NEW BLOOD" IN THE HOOVER CABINET. WITH THE EXCEPTION OF MR. STIMSON, WHO WAS SECRETARY

STRENGTH AND WEAKNESS IN THE HOOVER CABINET

"IT IS NOT A WEAK CABINET. There are strong men in it. Nevertheless, it is a Cabinet that will sing when Mr. Hoover gives out the tune. He picked no solo performers. He is the leader. Where he sits will be the head of the table in his Cabinet." This is the estimate of Frank R. Kent, a seasoned Washington correspondent and political writer, and we find such experienced Washington observers as William Hard, Mark Sullivan, W. W. Jermane, Frederic William Wile, J. F. Essary, Ashmun Brown, Clinton W. Gilbert, and Arthur Sears Henning dwelling upon the "averageness" of the Hoover Cabinet. The choosing of one's immediate political family, notes the Springfield *Union*, is the first and most interesting chapter in the history of the new Administration. It is also the most difficult bit of engineering that Mr. Hoover has ever accomplished, suggests the Birmingham *Age-Herald.* All new members were promptly confirmed, but the names of Mr. Mellon and Mr. Davis, already holding office, were not submitted to the Senate, where opposition to Mr. Mellon was known to exist. This omission was challenged on the floor and referred to a Senate committee.



© Underwood & Underwood
ANDREW W. MELLON
Secretary of the Treasury

© Bachrach
JAMES J. DAVIS
Secretary of Labor

"HOLDOVERS" FROM THE COOLIDGE CABINET

Four of the ten members, including the two "holdovers," Secretary Mellon and Secretary Davis, may be rated as millionaires, we are reminded by Richard V. Oulahan, Washington correspondent of the New York *Times.* The others are Secretary of the Navy Adams and Secretary of Commerce Lamont. Six of the Cabinet members were trained as lawyers, one is a banker, one a university president, and two, including one of the lawyers, says the Philadelphia *Record,* "are professional politicians." There is one engineer. Missouri has lost one Cabinet member, and gained another. This is also true of Minnesota and California. The East, Middle West, and Far West are represented in the new Administration, but no favorite son of the South has been drafted, and this gives rise to some bitterness in the Southern States that voted for Hoover last November. It is not a disappointment to the Asheville *Citizen,* however, which can see no good reason for selecting a Cabinet member for geographical reasons.

That President Hoover has given due weight to the practical considerations of politics is seen by the Washington *Post* in the selection of former Congressman James W. Good as Secretary of War and Walter F. Brown as Postmaster-General. The Chicago *Evening Post,* incidentally, hopes Secretary Good will urge Congress to change his title to that of Secretary of National Defense, since a department of war is contrary to our principles and ideals. In view of the difficulty of finding a man with the desired knowledge and experience in the field of labor, the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* thinks Mr. Hoover did well to retain Secretary of Labor Davis. Of course, observes the Providence *Journal,* "opinions will differ as to whether in individual cases Mr. Hoover has chosen the most available men, but as a whole, the group of ten measures up well against the responsibilities they are called upon to assume." Practical politicians, we are told, see in the selection of a Democrat for Attorney-General an indication that Mr. Hoover isn't such an amateur in politics as some of them have been led to believe. In fact, says Morris D. Ervin, Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Times-Star:*

"The invitation to Senator Borah to accept the post of Attorney-General and to take on the job of enforcing Prohibition was as clever a piece of political strategy as has been perpetrated in

P. & A. photograph

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS

Secretary of the Navy

Wide World photograph

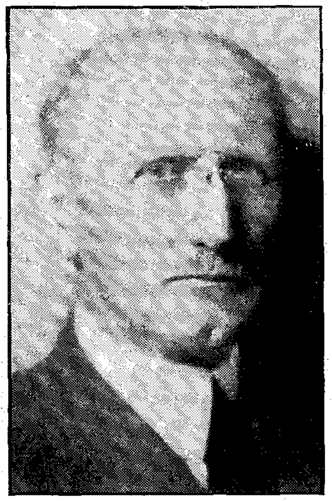
RAY LYMAN WILBUR

Secretary of the Interior

International Newsreel

ARTHUR M. HYDE

Secretary of Agriculture



Acme Newspicture

ROBERT P. LAMONT

Secretary of Commerce

OF WAR UNDER PRESIDENT TAFT, THESE EIGHT MEN ARE WITHOUT PREVIOUS CABINET EXPERIENCE

Washington for many a day. It silences not only Senator Borah, but also all the radical drys who are forever clamoring for the Administration to give Prohibition a fair trial."

Since Senator Borah would not have the Attorney-Generalship, remarks the St. Louis *Star*, "Mr. Hoover has appointed William D. Mitchell, Solicitor-General under President Coolidge, under whom Prohibition enforcement is assured of a real test." Mr. Hoover had desired to give the post to his old friend, William J. Donovan, Assistant Attorney-General, recalls the Fargo *Forum*, but the pressure against this appointment "from the extreme drys" was too great. "Always one of the most important offices in the Cabinet, the post of Attorney-General is doubly important now, when it seems likely that the whole work of Prohibition enforcement will be transferred from the Treasury Department to the Attorney-General's office," points out the New York *World*. According to Mark Sullivan, "Mr. Mitchell is the fruit of a survey of available men in all parts of the country so painstaking as to be probably without a parallel in politics." Says this political authority:

> "The direct knowledge Washington has of Mr. Mitchell's qualities arises from his presence here for nearly four years as Solicitor-General, to which office he was appointed by President Coolidge in 1925. In that post Mr. Mitchell has quietly and industriously fulfilled the duties of legal representative of the Government in litigation before the Supreme Court and elsewhere involving the most important legal questions."

Outside of Mr. Mellon, who "is to remain only a short time," writes Clinton W. Gilbert in the New York *Evening Post*, "the Hoover Cabinet contains only one nationally known figure—Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State."

"Cabinet positions have not been treated as plums," remarks the Chicago *Daily News*. "The South has been overlooked in the search," we are reminded by the Dallas *News*. Furthermore, declares this Southern daily, "it is just as well. Trading Cabinet jobs for votes is a sorry business." New England has lost an Attorney-General, only to gain a Secretary of the Navy. To quote a Boston *Herald* article, by Worthington C. Ford, on the new Secretary, a direct descendant of the second President of the United States:

> "Much has been said of the personal side of Charles Francis Adams, his career in finance, and in the successful handling of the great funds of Harvard University, but the historical significance of the appointment has been neglected.
>
> "John Adams prided himself upon the part he played in establishing a navy in the first years of

CAREERS OF OFFICIAL FAMILY OF PRESIDENT HOOVER

(From the New York World)

SECRETARY OF STATE—Henry L. Stimson of New York. Born September 21, 1867. Lawyer. Graduated from Harvard University and Harvard Law School. Secretary of War in Cabinet of President Taft. United States Attorney in New York from 1906 to 1909. Defeated Republican candidate for Governor of New York in 1910. Served in World War as Colonel of A. E. F. Governor-General of Philippines since 1927. Presbyterian.

SECRETARY OF TREASURY—Andrew W. Mellon of Pittsburgh. Reappointed. First named Secretary of Treasury by President Harding.

SECRETARY OF WAR—James W. Good of Evanston, Illinois. Born September 24, 1866, Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Lawyer. Graduated from Coe College, Iowa, and University of Michigan Law School. City Attorney, Cedar Rapids, 1906-1908. Member of House of Representatives, 1909 to 1923, from Fifth Iowa District. Resigned 1923 to practise law in Chicago.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL—William D. Mitchell of St. Paul, Minnesota. Born September 9, 1874, Winona, Minnesota. Lawyer. Graduated University of Minnesota and University of Minnesota Law School. Listed in "Who's Who" as Democrat. Solicitor-General of United States since 1925. Served in Spanish-American and World War.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL—Walter F. Brown of Toledo, Ohio. Born May 31, 1869, Massillon, Ohio. Lawyer. Graduated Harvard University and Harvard Law School. Chairman of Ohio State Republican Committee from 1906 to 1912. Assistant Secretary of Commerce since November 2, 1927.

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY—Charles Francis Adams of Boston, Massachusetts. Born August 2, 1866, Quincy, Massachusetts. Lawyer. Graduated Harvard University and Harvard Law School. Mayor of Quincy 1896 and 1897. Amateur skipper on yacht "Resolute" which won international trophy in 1920. Descendant of famous Massachusetts family of Adams.

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR—Ray Lyman Wilbur of Oakland, California. Born April 13, 1875, Boonesboro, Iowa. Educator. Graduated Stanford University and subsequently studied abroad. President of Stanford University since 1916. Chief of Conservation Division, United States Food Administration, and engaged in other World War activities.

SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE—Arthur M. Hyde of Trenton, Missouri. Born July 12, 1877, Princeton, Missouri. Lawyer. Graduated University of Michigan and State University of Iowa Law School. Mayor of Princeton 1908 and 1909. Governor of Missouri 1921 to 1925.

SECRETARY OF COMMERCE—Robert P. Lamont of Chicago, Illinois. Born December 1, 1867, Detroit, Michigan. Manufacturer. Graduated University of Michigan. Director in many large corporations. Served in War Department with rank of Colonel in 1918 and 1919.

SECRETARY OF LABOR—James J. Davis. Reappointment. First appointment March 5, 1921, by President Harding and retained by Coolidge.

> the War for Independence, and in maintaining it when President. A proposed combination of colonial privateers and a few Continental ships was the next natural step, and out of that came the first Naval Committee of Congress, in which John Adams was active. In the face of strong opposition the recommendations of the Committee were adopted, and it was Adams who framed the 'Rules' for the regulation of this infant marine force, rules which long remained in operation with little change.
>
> "John Adams favored neutrals, the freedom of American vessels from search by British ships of war, and a better code of sea law which would protect private property on the sea. His son, John Quincy Adams, fought every proposition of the British to be allowed to search American ships. As President, he proposed the establishing of a naval school, but the Naval Academy at Annapolis came twenty years later. His son, Charles Francis Adams, because of his knowledge of American history and the parts played in that history by his ancestors, ably sustained American commercial claims and rights against the mistaken acts of the British ministry of the day, and at Geneva defended the traditional sea policy of the United States.
>
> "Such is the historical background of the new Secretary of the Navy. The international questions of to-day are much the same as were presented more than a century ago. The rights of neutrals in war time, the definition of blockades, the question of sea power, which Great Britain interprets in terms of sea domination, are political questions. Yet political questions as they are, the Navy is an important, if not the most important, factor, and judged by his ancestry, Mr. Adams is the man for the place."

"The choice of Mr. Adams is typical of the other Hoover selections," believes the Minneapolis *Journal*. "For the most part, the members of the new Cabinet are men in the prime of life, who have proved their ability." It is a strong and well-balanced Cabinet, in the opinion of the New York *Herald Tribune*. Farm leaders have exprest themselves as well satisfied with the appointment of former Governor Hyde, of Missouri, as Secretary of Agriculture, says O. M. Kile in his Washington correspondence. "He is a trained executive, lives in one of the great farm States, and has a first-hand knowledge of the farm problem," says the Washington *Star*. The new Secretary of Commerce, Robert P. Lamont, "is an engineer as well as an industrial executive," writes J. F. Essary in the Baltimore *Sun*, and in another Mark Sullivan dispatch to the New York *Herald Tribune* we read: "Despite campaign predictions, not one of Mr. Hoover's appointments is personal. The one Cabinet member with whom Mr. Hoover has had longest acquaintance is Ray Lyman Wilbur, the new Secretary of the Interior. Dr. Wilbur was a student at Stanford University at the same time as Mr. Hoover." Taken as a whole, maintains W. W. Jermane, Washington correspondent of the Seattle *Times:*

> "The Hoover Cabinet ranks high. It does not have the peaks distinguishing the Cabinets which contained Elihu Root, Charles E. Hughes, and John Hay—to go back for a moment to McKinley and Roosevelt. Nor, on the other hand, does it have the depressions marked by a Fall, a Daugherty, or a Bryan. Striking a general average, it ranks as high as the Cabinet of McKinley and higher than that of Roosevelt, which were probably the strongest since the Civil War.
>
> "Mr. Hoover wanted Hughes, but could not get him. He wanted Dwight W. Morrow, but yielded when Morrow told him that the task in Mexico had not been finished. He had these men in mind for Secretary of State. Senator Borah he wanted for Attorney-General. This would have been an ideal appointment, but Borah declined. Julius Rosenwald could not be induced to become Secretary of Commerce.
>
> "These are some of the failures scored by Mr. Hoover when he tried to pick a Cabinet such as he wanted. He has been able, however, to surround himself with men of unusual capacity.
>
> "Mr. Hoover will be his own Secretary of State, because he knows more about international affairs than anybody in the country, with the exception of a very few men like Root and Hughes. He probably would not have interfered much with Hughes; he may not interfere with Stimson. This remains to be discovered. For one thing, Stimson knows a great deal about Latin America. He and Ambassador Morrow will be expected to do much to forward the work begun by the Hoover good-will trip."

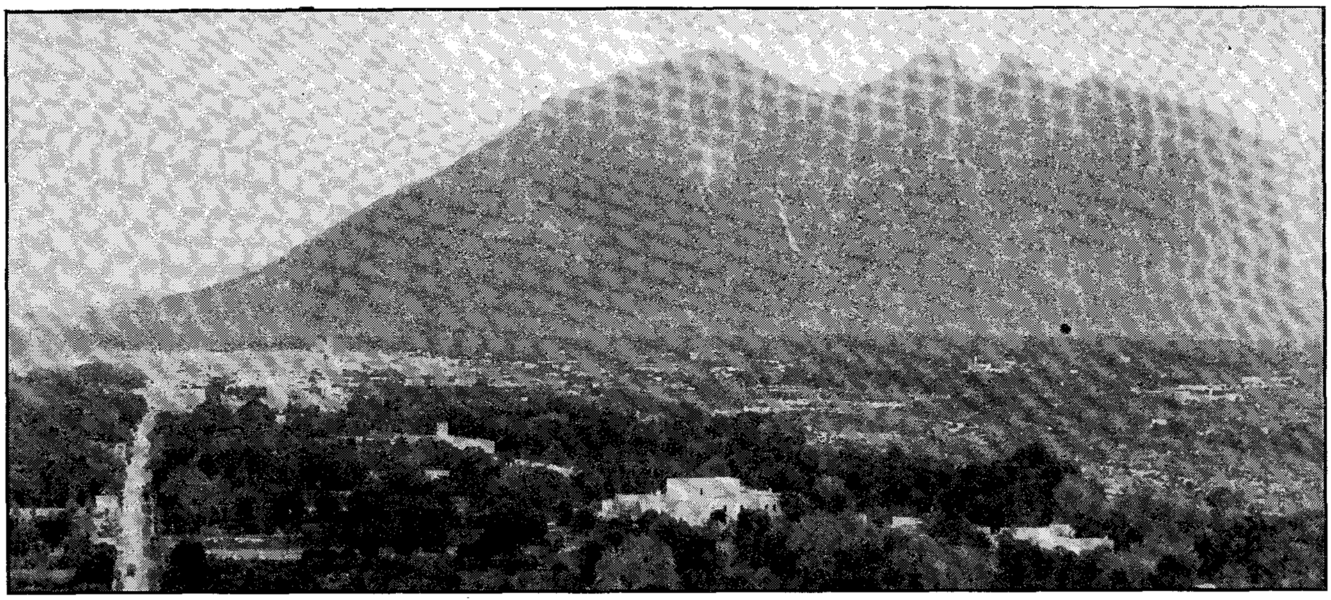
There are a few editorial writers and Washington correspondents, however, who remind us that only time can prove whether or not Mr. Hoover has made wise selections. Democratic dailies, such as the New York *Evening World*, Montgomery *Advertiser*, and Providence *News* have little praise for the new Cabinet; "it is a mixture of ability and mediocrity," asserts *The Evening World*. The chief complaint of the Alabama daily is that the South is not represented, but the Providence *News* and New York *World* agree that "neither Secretary of War Good nor Postmaster-General Brown has a distinguished record, except as a politician who can bring home the bacon." Says the Providence daily, in its parting shot:

> "It will be up to them to see that the practical business of renominating Mr. Hoover in 1932 is attended to, and it must be said for them that they know how to go about that assignment. They are a very slick pair of political fixers; that is their sole qualification for office."

"WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT THAT?"

Test your knowledge by the questions below. If you can not answer them, turn to the pages indicated. Each one counts 4.

1. How old is the phrase "going west"? (p. 23).
2. Why did the Venetian gondoliers' noses turn blue last month? (p. 48).
3. Who suffer most from accidents through firearms? (p. 36).
4. What American is said to be the butt of cartoons in Germany? (p. 16).
5. Do Jews try to convert others to their religion? (p. 27).
6. How much did the Kern library bring at auction? (p. 24).
7. From what fruits can vinegar be made? (p. 34).
8. Where and why did the Prince of Wales exclaim, "What a ghastly mess!"? (p. 40).
9. How is cloth bootlegged? (p. 36).
10. How many members of the Hoover Cabinet can you name? (p. 8).
11. What is it that, devised for the protection of women, is now being used for the oppression of men? (p. 26).
12. What inquiry did Thackeray make about Washington's use of snuff? (p. 24).
13. How many sermons are preached in the Protestant churches every Sunday morning? (p. 25).
14. What section of Europe is said to be the Ireland of France? (p. 19).
15. What royal personage recently accepted a destitute man's invitation to enter his house and look in his empty pantry? (p. 38).
16. What is Harlem gambling based on? (p. 22).
17. What was the weight of the 1908 meteorite falling in Siberia? (p. 33).
18. How does nature combat our insect foes? (p. 35).
19. Where have householders with unfrozen pipes been giving "bathing parties" for their unwashed friends? (p. 47).
20. Where in Europe is there a gangsters' association known as the "Ever-True Club"? (p. 20).
21. What great educational movement for the betterment of man is to be undertaken at Yale? (p. 28).
22. What is the air condition in front of a falling meteorite? (p. 33).
23. In what Allied country is taxation per head three times as heavy as in Germany? (p. 17).
24. How can airplanes collect mail without landing? (p. 35).
25. How many members of Mr. Coolidge's Cabinet hold over in Mr. Hoover's? (p. 8).



International Newsreel photograph

TAKEN AND RETAKEN. MONTEREY, THE THIRD LARGEST CITY OF MEXICO

Situated on the railway line between Laredo, Texas, and Mexico City, this strategic point remained in the hands of the revolutionists less than forty-eight hours. The recapture of Monterey by government forces is said to have "broken the back" of the revolution.

SHOTS BEYOND THE RIO GRANDE

AT THE VERY MOMENT when Herbert Hoover was taking the oath of office on March 4, his first big international problem was being brought to a head in the form of a rebellious outbreak in ten of Mexico's thirty States. It came at a time when hope for Mexico was brightest. President Portes Gil, it seemed, was securely in the saddle. President Hoover, says the Philadelphia *Bulletin*, was even planning a good-will trip to Mexico City. Then revolt flamed through the States of Sonora, Vera Cruz, Sinaloa, Neuvo Leon, Jalisco, Durango, Coahuila, Oaxaca, Nayarit, and Zacatecas. It was as if the Governor of California, enraged at what he considered slights of the Government at Washington, should arrange with high officers in the Army to seize Buffalo, Miami, Los Angeles, and Norfolk, together with the government machinery in a dozen States, and proclaim that a new government would be set up. While such an illustration may, to Americans, be amusing, the people of Mexico are said to take their revolutions quite seriously.

Mexico's latest revolt, the most grave in recent history, according to Mexico City dispatches, was well-timed and well-organized. Its military nature, points out the Baltimore *Sun*, was reflected in the suddenness of the uprising, its length and breadth, geographically speaking, and the way it struck at important strategic centers, such as the city of Vera Cruz. Not only did the revolt endanger American property and lives while the government forces, under ex-President Calles, were recovering from their surprize, but it gave the new Hoover Cabinet several anxious days. It brought up the question of the exportation of arms to the *de facto* Government of Mexico, and Mr. Hoover immediately announced that this Government would not permit such exportation to the rebels. Coming, as it did, on Inauguration Day, it marked the contrast between the two republics. As the Washington *Star* puts it: "Here in the Capital we were following the orderly processes of law, while in Mexico rebellious government officials and army chieftains were endeavoring to overthrow the legally established Administration."

Acccording to the Portes Gil régime, the rebels have no other object than to put their favorite candidate into the Presidential chair by military force. In the opinion of a number of American newspapers, the present Government of Mexico will emerge from the revolution with new strength and increased prestige. As the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot* explains:

"The Obregon and Calles Administrations had no difficulty in disposing of outbreaks of this nature in 1924 and 1927. It is easily possible that President Portes Gil, with the collaboration of former President Calles, who has been made Secretary of War, will also succeed in subduing the newly disaffected elements. But, even so, the fact that followers of one of the Presidential candidates have undertaken to advance their cause by force of arms must be regarded as a disquieting indication. It shows how far Mexico still is from government, in accordance with the constitutional forms. It shows how easy it is for the Army, always a potential source of trouble in that country, to usurp power and interfere with orderly elective procedure.

"One of the tests of constitutional government is the manner in which elections are conducted, and in which power is transferred from one executive to another. Until Mexico has learned to effect such changes without resort to violence, it can not hope to enjoy permanent security."

The attitude of the Mexican Government is thus set forth in a statement by President Portes Gil:

"I consider the rebel movement has been the most unjustified of all those which have occurred within the Republic in recent times. These unfaithful leaders, not satisfied with the rank which they enjoy, and abusing the confidence placed in them, have declared themselves in open rebellion, assuredly with the purpose of establishing a military dictatorship within the Republic.

"No program, no noble ideas, have these military leaders presented. In their attitude there is seen nothing more than the idea of personal gain.

"Fortunately, the major portion of the Army has loyally responded to the call to sustain our institutions."

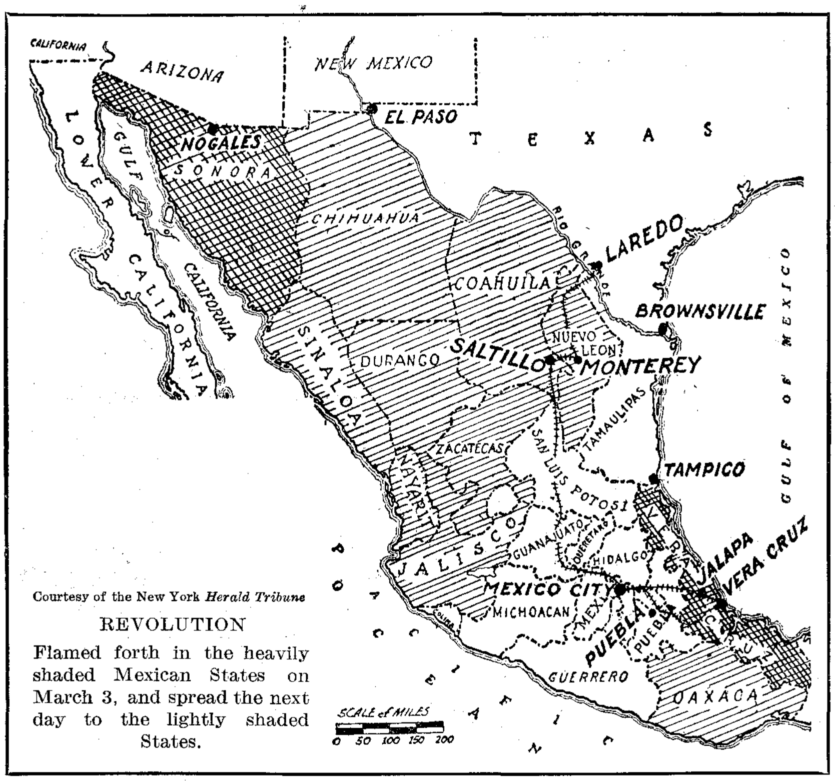
Said ex-President Calles in a Mexico City wireless message to the New York *Times:*

"We have before us a movement started by ambitious and corrupt military leaders, who, without the remotest idea of revolutionary sociology and economics, and without the least objective of benefiting the masses, rebelled against a civil ruler whose last three months of administration have portrayed him as an executive strictly obedient to the law. Their purpose is to prevent Mexico entering a period of government by institutions. It is their purpose to establish a military dictatorship."

In any case, a number of American papers agree, the revolt offers sufficient evidence that conditions in Mexico are far from stable—a situation which causes grave concern to the Government and the people of the United States. The States affected by the revolt are said to contain American and other foreign property valued at hundreds of millions. There is, however, one consolation, notes the New York *World:* "Ambassador Morrow is in Mexico City."

"Personalities, rather than principles, have led to this outbreak," declares the New York *Evening Post,* which believes the aim is to eliminate ex-President Calles from politics. Says the Manchester *Union* of the causes behind the revolt:

> "Since the assassination of President-elect Obregon, a bitter feud has arisen between the Obregonistas and the Callistas. The charge has been made by the former that their leader was done to death at the bidding of Morones, who was shielded by Calles, and that Portes Gil is simply a puppet in Calles's hand. There is probably little ground for either of these charges, but they have been used, nevertheless, to keep alive the grievance between the two groups. Furthermore, the Obregonistas are agrarians, while the supporters of Calles are largely urban laborers, and the complaint is made that the latter have a carefully wrought plan to keep the Government in their own hands."



Courtesy of the New York *Herald Tribune*

REVOLUTION

Flamed forth in the heavily shaded Mexican States on March 3, and spread the next day to the lightly shaded States.

In the opinion of the Brooklyn *Eagle:*

> "The proclamation of Gov. Fausto Topete, of Sonora, suspending the religious laws and permitting the resumption of services in Catholic churches, is a shrewd move to win support for the revolution in Mexico and the United States. It has nothing to do with the issues, however, and should not be permitted to confuse public opinion."

Just across the bay from Brooklyn, however, this statement is challenged by the Jersey City *Journal,* which maintains that "back of most of the enmity against Calles lies the crusade he waged against the Catholic Church in Mexico." But, declares the New York *Telegram* and other Scripps-Howard newspapers:

> "Whatever the rights and wrongs of the Mexican situation may be, and whatever the outcome of this latest revolution, it has increased the probability of dictatorship as the method of government in that country for another decade, and it has postponed economic and financial reconstruction."

That there is no excuse for fomenting civil war in Mexico is the contention of the Providence *Journal:*

> "An *ad interim* President is serving a relatively brief term. A Presidential election is scheduled for next November. Every possible contender for the office of President, therefore, can appeal to the whole electorate in a constitutional manner.
>
> "Even tho the present disturbance is effectually quelled, the impression made upon foreign public opinion by this fresh manifestation of disloyalty is likely to be harmful to Mexico. One of the major objectives of President Calles during his Administration was to create new confidence abroad as to the ability of Mexico to maintain order and to discharge the functions of government. Thus it was hoped, among other things, to restore faith in the integrity of the Government's financial relationships with other nations, to the end that the foreign debt might be refunded and a substantial basis created for negotiating loans necessary for the promotion of constructive public undertakings. But these aims naturally are jeopardized when public security and stability are as yet unrealized."

On the other hand, we find editorials which, if they do not justify revolutionary tactics, bitterly condemn the Calles-Portes Gil régime. Says *The Wall Street Journal,* for example:

> "The revolution is incontrovertible proof that Mexico has not had a stable government under Calles. His Administration has been one of unparalleled ferocity and greediness. Laws and the Constitution have been invoked so that his policies would be served, or ignored when they were in the way. The killing of Serrano and Gomez, to clear the way for the election of Obregon; the execution of four men charged with an attempt on the life of Obregon a few hours before the time set for public trial; the arbitrary ban placed on *Excelsior,* for publishing the proceedings in the trial of Toral, should show that neither life, liberty, nor property is safe in such a country. Outside the administrative circle, rights do not exist.
>
> "Rights of American citizens in Mexico have been abandoned and American property has been confiscated without effective protest by our diplomacy. Presumably everything has been sacrificed to the alleged 'era of good-will' which, translated from sentimentalism to fact, means a restoration of Mexico's borrowing credit abroad. The decline in Mexican government securities in the market is the answer."

"The Mexican Government has frequently been warned in the last few years that tyrannical methods usually lead to armed uprisings by the oppressed," recalls the Providence *News.* And this statement seems to be borne out by the Baltimore *Evening Sun's* editorial outline of Mexico's history:

> "From 1821, when Mexico threw off Spanish rule, until the present time, the history of that vast country below the Rio Grande has been a succession of revolutionary wars. Gen. Augustin Iturbide was proclaimed the first President and, a year later, Emperor. Expelled from the country, he returned in 1824 to be shot as a traitor, and the stage was set for the rise to power of Santa Anna, who became President in 1833.
>
> "Never was the Mexican Government in a stable position for any great length of time, and in 1861 began the plots which led to the crowning of Maximilian of Austria as Emperor. Maximilian was found guilty of treason and executed. An era of comparative quiet set in when Gen. Porfirio Diaz became Constitutional President in 1876. General Diaz continued as the one great power in Mexico for more than a quarter of a century, but he, too, finally fell before a revolutionary movement engineered by Francisco I. Madero, who established himself as the head of the Government in 1910.
>
> "Gen. Victoriana Huerta led a revolt which ousted Madero, and later was elected President, was displaced by another revolution, and Venustiano Carranza was made head of the Government.
>
> "Carranza split with General Obregon, upon whom he leaned for military support, and the latter became nominal head of Mexico. Adolfo de la Huerta, an ally of Obregon, revolted, but he was subdued in 1924 and Calles became President in the first peaceable election in years. Obregon was elected to succeed Calles, but was assassinated before taking office, and then Portes Gil took over the reins of government.
>
> "And now President Emilio Portes Gil has another revolt on his hands. History in Mexico insists on repeating itself."

WHAT THE "LAME DUCK" SESSION DID

WHILE THE COUNTRY HAS LEARNED not to expect much constructive legislation from a Congress during its short and final session, when its personnel consists largely of men whose successors have already been elected, the "lame duck" session of the Seventieth Congress made its exit on March 4 to a fair accompaniment of editorial applause. During these last three months of an expiring Congress's life, as the Utica *Press* reminds us, there is apt to be something of uncertainty and confusion; and "there is lacking also that incentive, an impending election, to inspire it to do its most serious work." Nevertheless, says the Newark *News*, the last session of the Congress that has just come to an end left behind it "a record above the average." It has disposed of several measures "in a way that reflects the sentiment of the country," adds this New Jersey daily, which rates the ratification of the treaty to renounce war as "the session's outstanding achievement." This Kellogg pact and the act providing for the construction of fifteen new cruisers are memorable achievements, agrees the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot*, which includes in its commendation the Jones Act increasing the penalties for violation of the Prohibition Law, "Apart from the several supply bills, the short session will be memorable chiefly for its ratification of the Kellogg antiwar treaty and its enactment of the cruiser bill," declares the Chicago *Daily News*. And the New York *Herald Tribune* brackets the Jones merchant-marine act, passed in the first session, with the short session's passage of the cruiser bill:

"The Seventieth Congress, whose second session is drawing to a close, will be remembered, we think, chiefly for the passage of two related measures strengthening this country's position as a sea power. The Jones merchant-marine act, passed at the first session, has opened the way to a healthy development of an American merchant marine privately owned and operated. Its provisions have enabled the Government to cut down its shipping operations, and to dispose of some of the most important units of its merchant fleet. Capital is being attracted into overseas shipping, and private enterprise will build new and larger vessels for service on regular lines to Europe and South America.

"American export trade has grown so enormously that a first-class American overseas merchant marine is becoming a national necessity. Its appearance will respond to the Mahan doctrine, that trade requires a marine and a marine requires an adequate Navy. The United States is destined to have both. It is only a matter of time and economic pressure.

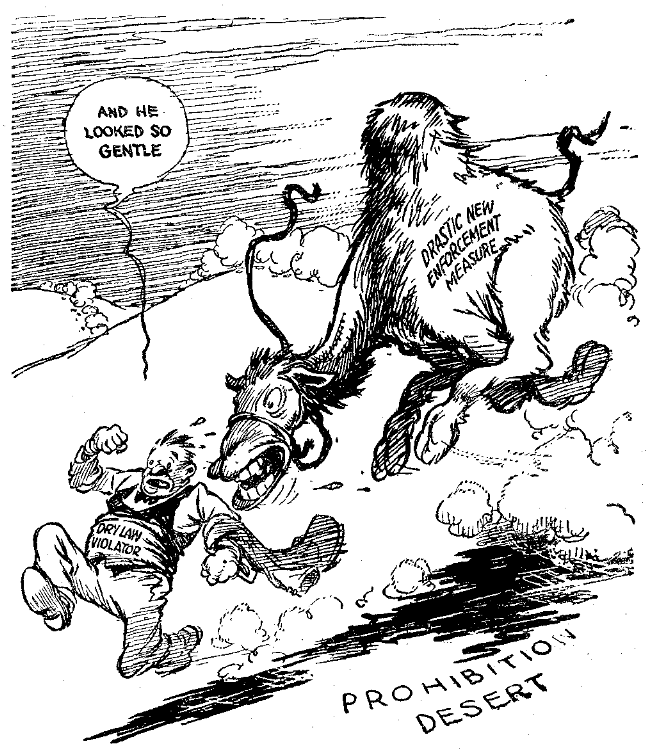
"Fitting in with the passage of the Jones Act was the authorization, by Congress, of the construction of fifteen additional 10,000-ton cruisers. Our cruiser strength had fallen far below the Washington treaty ratio, and only large-scale building—five cruisers for three successive years—could restore parity, or, at least, nearly restore it. Violent opposition to this cruiser program was made by the forces in Congress, which want to have the United States forego cruiser parity with either Great Britain or Japan. The cruiser-authorization bill was left unacted on in the Senate when the first session ended last May. It was also held up in that body until near the end of the present session. But it is now a law, and our determination to secure cruiser parity has been established beyond question. If that determination had been manifested a few years earlier, the Geneva three-power naval limitation conference would not have failed. As it is, our position on the seas has been vastly strengthened by these two pieces of far-seeing legislation."

But the satisfaction with which the country may look back upon the work of the short session, virtually all editorial commentators agree, is marred by the failure of Congress to pass a reapportionment bill. As the Troy *Times* remarks:

"The Constitution makes specific provision for a redistribution of representation after each census. The Fenn bill would have made such redistribution automatic after the 1930 census. This nine-year-old scandal should be smothered by the next Congress and a bill should be passed to accord with the provisions of the Constitution. The only objection to such legislation is that certain States would lose representation to which they are not entitled."

The Fenn reapportionment bill was passed by the House but allowed to die by the Senate. In an editorial headed, "Do Senators Wish Another Hayes-Tilden Contest?" the New York *Evening Post* says:

"In English history we read with indignation of the glaring misrepresentation which existed in the House of Commons down to 1832. Districts once populous which had dwindled to hamlets or to actual wastes still had the right to choose members of Parliament, the right being exercised by whoever happened to own the deserted land. On the other hand, large cities which had grown up in modern times were virtually unrepresented.



ODD THINGS HAPPEN IN A DESERT

—Shoemaker in the Chicago *Daily News*.

"But we can no longer condemn this state of affairs without hitting ourselves. In Michigan there are three Congressional districts with an average population of 800,000 each. There are districts in other States with less than 160,000. One person in any of these districts counts for as much as five persons in any of the three districts in Michigan.

"In California there is one district with a population of 1,500,000. There are whole States with that many inhabitants which have half a dozen or more Representatives in the House to the California district's one.

"Nor is this all. The discrepancy reaches farther than Congress. It touches the Presidency. Since the electoral vote of a State is equal to the total number of its Senators and Representatives, States which do not have their fair share of members in the House are similarly under-represented in the Electoral College.

"California and Kentucky have the same number of electoral votes, thirteen. But California has a population of 4,400,000, while Kentucky has only 2,500,000. Suppose there were another close election like the one of 1916, with Kentucky instead of California casting the deciding vote. Then we might have not merely a minority President—which we did not have in 1916—but a President whose majority in the electoral vote was due directly to over-representation of that minority in the Electoral College.

"This would be a result squarely at variance not only with the spirit but also with the plain letter of the Constitution. Such an election might be challenged when the votes were counted, as the election returns of the Hayes-Tilden election were challenged, and with much less room for debate than was the case in 1876, when there were fraud and intimidation on both sides."

Among the things done by the short session of the Seventieth Congress, in addition to the passage of appropriation bills, the pact renouncing war, the naval construction bill and the more drastic Prohibition law, we may mention: The Colorado River (Boulder Dam) Act; the ratification of a new customs treaty with China, this being the first treaty signed by any foreign Power with the Nationalist Government of the Chinese Republic; and the passage of a bill to carry out the provisions of a treaty with Canada for the protection of migratory birds, which had been pending in Congress for half-a-dozen years. This act provides for the establishment of one or more bird sanctuaries in each of the States.

Among the things left undone, in addition to reapportionment, the correspondents and editorial writers list the following: Farm-relief (which will be taken up at the special session); legislation to abolish "lame-duck" sessions; revision of the national origins clause of the 1924 Immigration Act—a revision said to be desired by both Mr. Coolidge and Mr. Hoover; Muscle Shoals legislation; railroad consolidation legislation; unemployment legislation; reorganization of the government departments; and the reorganization of the soft-coal industry.

"The short session has furnished a most convincing demonstration of the need of a Constitutional amendment, such as that sponsored by Senator Norris, which would do away with lame-duck congresses, modernize antiquated Federal machinery and give proper effect to the will of the people as exprest at the polls," declares the Chicago *Daily News*. The Norris amendment, in addition to abolishing the short session, would advance the dates for the convening of Congress and the inauguration of the President.

By its failure to revise the national origins clause of the Immigration law, remarks Elliott L. Thurston in a Washington dispatch to the New York *World*, the short session "bequeathed to Herbert Hoover as embarrassing a political problem as any new President has had to face." For, as Mr. Thurston goes on to explain:

> "By this act the Senate thwarted the last-minute attempt to put off the immigration ratio, which its foes denounce as un-American, as discrimination against German, Scandinavian, and Irish immigration, and as the product of crazy-quilt census data coming down from Revolutionary days. It puts squarely up to Mr. Hoover the full responsibility for putting the provision into effect July 1, as the law requires, of ignoring the law, or of trying to get his special session to intervene."

The short session of the Seventieth Congress, argues Ashmun Brown in a Washington dispatch to the Providence *Journal*, "has been notable for bringing into conspicuous relief that condition of minority rule in the Senate of which Vice-President Dawes complained so bitterly in his inaugural address four years ago." While Mr. Dawes's campaign for revision of the Senate rules failed to show results, he left office declaring: "I take back nothing." Says Mr. Brown:

> "In the matter of such purely Senate concern as the ratification of the Kellogg peace treaty and in the matter of various other proposals, the power of a Senator or a small group of Senators to obstruct the conduct of business, and to force the obvious majority to pay legislative blackmail has been exemplified on numerous occasions. The rule of the Senate permitting unlimited debate save when a crude and cumbersome method of so-called cloture has been applied stands exhibited as containing all the evils set forth by Vice-President Dawes in his sensational inaugural."

NOBILE BLAMED FOR THE *ITALIA* CRASH

ONE OF ITALY'S HEROES is toppled from his pedestal by the recent findings of the board of inquiry, appointed by Premier Mussolini, to learn the cause of the wreck of the dirigible *Italia*, and to fix the responsibility for the loss of the airship. In the report of the board, made public on March 3, Gen. Umberto Nobile, commander of the *Italia* on her voyage from Spitsbergen to the North Pole, is adjudged responsible for the crash of the dirigible and the disastrous ending of the expedition, which cost the lives of eight of the *Italia's* crew and nine voluntary rescuers. In a résumé of their findings, the board reached this conclusion:

ITALY'S FALLEN IDOL

Gen. Umberto Nobile, commander of the dirigible *Italia*, which began its disastrous flight, from Spitsbergen to the North Pole and return, on May 23, 1928. Of the sixteen men on board, only eight were saved.

> "The loss of the *Italia* was caused by a false maneuver, the result partly of the composition of the crew and of the way the craft was handled. The responsibility for this faulty maneuver rests on the *Italia's* commander."

General Nobile, one of the heroes of the Amundsen-Ellsworth flight over the North Pole, also is sharply censured for having allowed himself to be taken off the ice-pack before the others were rescued. In the board's opinion, this was "without justification." Furthermore, points out the Brooklyn *Citizen:*

> "It can not be said that this crushing condemnation was adopted by a committee not capable of judging the events considered, or without due investigation. The committee was presided over by Admiral Cagni, and had as members four Generals, one Admiral, and one Senator. It held sixty sittings, examining hundreds of documents and questioning all survivors of the wreck."

In the opinion of the New York *Times*, "the report reflects an honest effort to bring out the facts, whether they hurt reputations or not." It must have been difficult for the Italian commission to reach these conclusions, observes the Baltimore *Sun*, "and it must have been equally difficult for Premier Mussolini to consent to their publication." As the Brooklyn *Eagle* explains:

> "The official condemnation of General Nobile carries, in itself, no explicit penalty. But it fixes definitely the blame that has been informally and pretty widely bestowed. If the commander of the *Italia* expedition failed in fortitude, as the unanimous opinion of the committee holds that he did, he must endure the severe penalty of a public disgrace. By all accounts, he is a man of honorable intentions, of worthy ambition, on whom such a penalty must fall with crushing force. But he seems to have lacked something that no man can definitely know he has until the test comes. For a weakness, he endures a punishment more severe than that of many a deliberate wrongdoer."

On the other hand, the board of inquiry completely exonerates Capt. Filipo Zappi and Capt. Alberto Mariano, of the *Italia* crew, who are said to have continued their retreat toward the nearest land after their companion, Prof. Finn Malmgren, Swedish meteorologist, fell behind. So General Nobile is left to bear the brunt of world-wide criticism. "It is a hard blow," remarks the Philadelphia *Inquirer*. But, adds the Troy *Record:*

> "Italy will gain instead of losing the regard of the world because of its determination to hew to the line. The commission undoubtedly was instructed by Premier Mussolini to render a decision in accordance with its findings. General Nobile, not Italy, has been weighed in the balances and found wanting."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

(An extension of this department appears weekly on the screen as "Fun from the Press")

THE tariff riles the farmer. It goes against his grain.—*Dayton Journal.*

MR. HOOVER is an engineer, but we hope he will also do a little firing.—*American Lumberman.*

"THE next war will be infinitely more complicated." Yes, the Fords have a hand gear shift now.—*Portland Express.*

PHYSICIAN reports that women are not so nervous as they used to be. They're more unruffled, for one thing.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

WE hear of a crook, believed to be in England, who is wanted in Chicago. It is amazing that they should want any more in that city.—*Punch.*

IT is always correct to say that the war is over in China if you specify which war. —*Dallas News.*

A RABBIT'S foot may be lucky, but its original owner wasn't.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

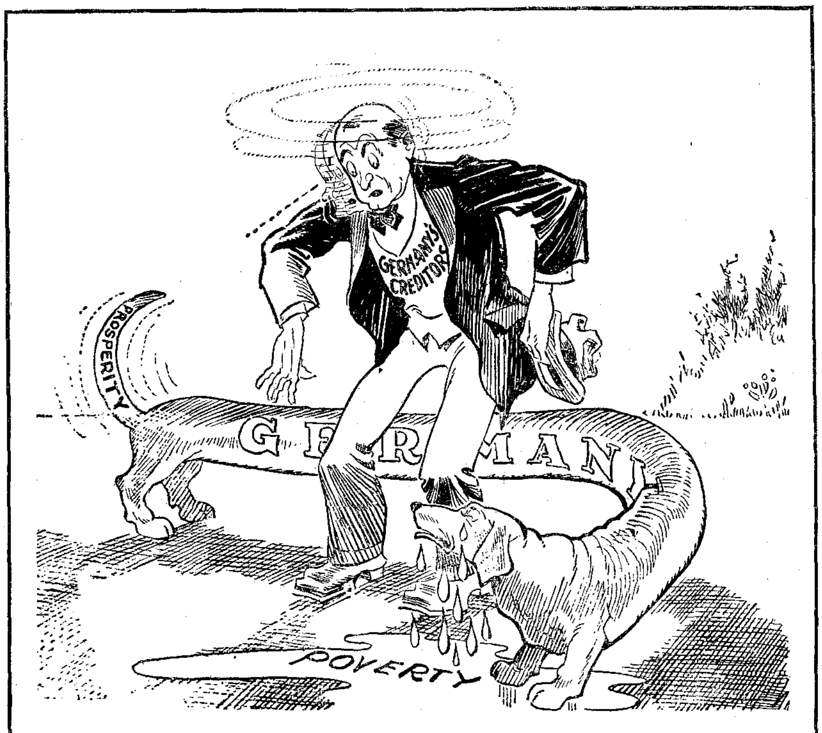
BRIDGE has taught us concentration, self-control, and the art of opening sardine cans.—*Publishers Syndicate.*

WE owe a great deal to the Pilgrim Fathers, says a Boston editor. All right, let 'em sue.—*New York Evening Post.*

GOOD manners are like a good digestion. If you don't notice them, they are all right.—*Fountain Inn (S. C.) Tribune.*

A WOMAN has just been elected president of the Puzzlers' League of America, which, it seems to us, is as it should be. —*New York Evening Post.*

REPORTS of another "lost city" found in Nevada won't attract much interest in this vicinity. We Democrats lose the whole State with quadrennial regularity.—*Arkansas Gazette.*



WHICH END TO BELIEVE?

—Doyle in the Philadelphia *Record.*

MR. HOOVER is a good engineer, but it does not follow that he is going to be a liberal and expert pie-cutter.—*Detroit Free Press.*

IT'S easy to make money as a farmer. You just work hard for twenty years and then sell out to a golf club.—*Fountain Inn Tribune.*

PROFESSOR SCHEAFFER, Kansas University, says that blindfolded people invariably travel in circles. A good many people don't need the blindfold.—*Wichita Eagle.*

IN case any debate with Great Britain over frontiers arises as the result of the Byrd explorations, there will be a hard, cold job ahead for a few surveyors.—*Detroit Free Press.*

WE'RE not going to get snooty about the Einstein theory, because if there's nothing else to be said in its favor, at least no one has written a theme song for it.—*New York Evening Post.*

THE Chicago Undertakers' Association says that a funeral costs less than half as much in Chicago as it does in New York. Mass production certainly cuts down the high cost of dying.—*Chicago Tribune.*

THE archeologists have secured the assistance of a railroad time-table expert, and it is thought that the mysterious inscriptions on the Maya temples, tombs, and monuments of Central America will soon be deciphered.—*Minneapolis Journal.*

AMONG the cities that are shooting up is Chicago.—*Amcrican Lumberman.*

IT'S a comfort to believe in evolution and assume that man isn't finished yet.—*Fountain Inn Tribune.*

A WAR in China usually appears to be a rough solution of the unemployment problem.—*Washington Star.*

HOOVER has been made a Boy Scout. And a whole lot of office-seekers are prepared to give him a hint about a daily good deed.—*Manchester Union.*

TRAVEL writer says the Einstein theory is attracting much more popular interest in America than in England. England is used to fog.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

WHAT we dread to think of is Einstein in another world trying to communicate with Sir Oliver Lodge. — *Dallas News.*

YOU see, we need cruisers enough to outscrap other nations either way.—*Rochester Times-Union.*

DIRECTIONS for a sunken garden: Leave the weeds alone and it'll be sunk, all right.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

THE hard part of choosing a Cabinet was to make gratitude and common sense agree on the same man.—*Fountain Inn Tribune.*

DR. DURANT sees the day when men will only do mental work. That means we are bound to have a lot of unemployment.—*Indianapolis Star.*

THE Americanization of Persia seems to be about 90 per cent. accomplished, a survey over there having shown that only one bride in ten knows anything about housekeeping.—*New York Evening Post.*

KEEPING up the payments till the furniture is all ours guarantees some of us the possession of antiques.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

IT'S about this time of year that the college student begins rummaging about his room in a frantic search for the list of studies he is taking.—*Kay Features.*

IN Mexico parents are to be allowed to attend school with their children. Which is going to add to the complications of playing hookey.—*Manchester Union.*

A SHORTHAND expert says that Americans talk much more rapidly than they did twenty years ago. It may be added, they have more to talk about.—*Portland Oregonian.*

"RUSSIA," says a report, "is in the grip of an epidemic of tchekajohyt." First aid in this ailment calls for wrapping the patient warmly and sending for the proof-reader.—*Detroit News.*

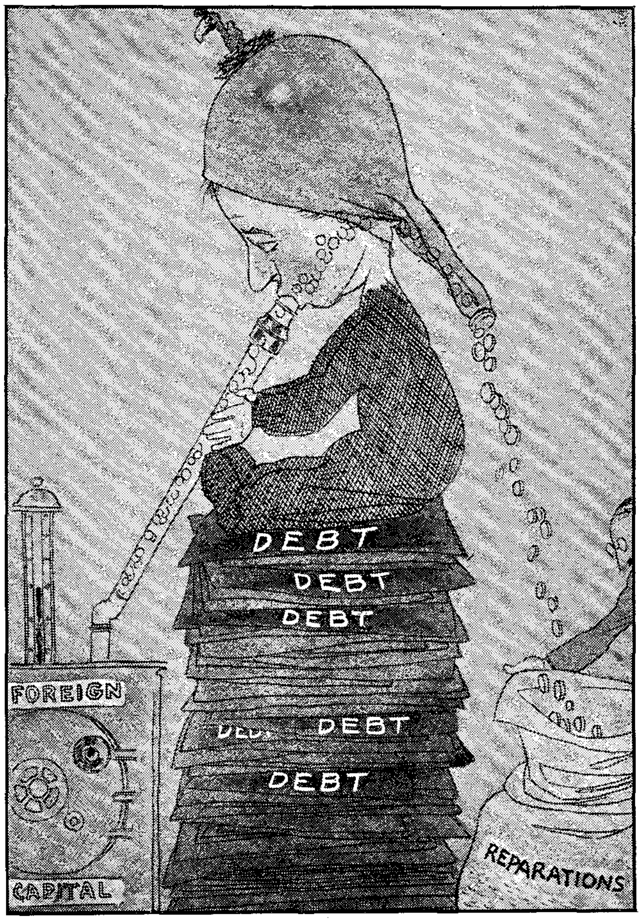
A COLLEGE president says the young man's most difficult problem is choosing the right girl to marry. Which proves that the prexy has funny ideas as to who does the choosing.—*San Diego Union.*

SCIENTISTS, according to a news item, are working with the ameba in an attempt to discover some of the secrets of man, but, so far as we are able to remember at the moment, we have never confided in one.—*New York Evening Post.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT

IS GERMANY REALLY PAYING ANYBODY ANYTHING?

HAMLET HAS YIELDED his place to Parker Gilbert as the incarnation of tragedy to the German mind. To pay or not to pay! That—instead of "to be or not to be"—is the question for Germany and, asserts the *Berliner Tageblatt*, she can not answer it. Neither, it urges, can those experts. They really know nothing about it. They never will know. For an explanation of this impossibility we are referred by the Berlin daily to the essentially mysterious nature of economic processes.



HOW GERMANY PAYS

She meets her old debts by contracting new ones.

—*Ulk* (Berlin).

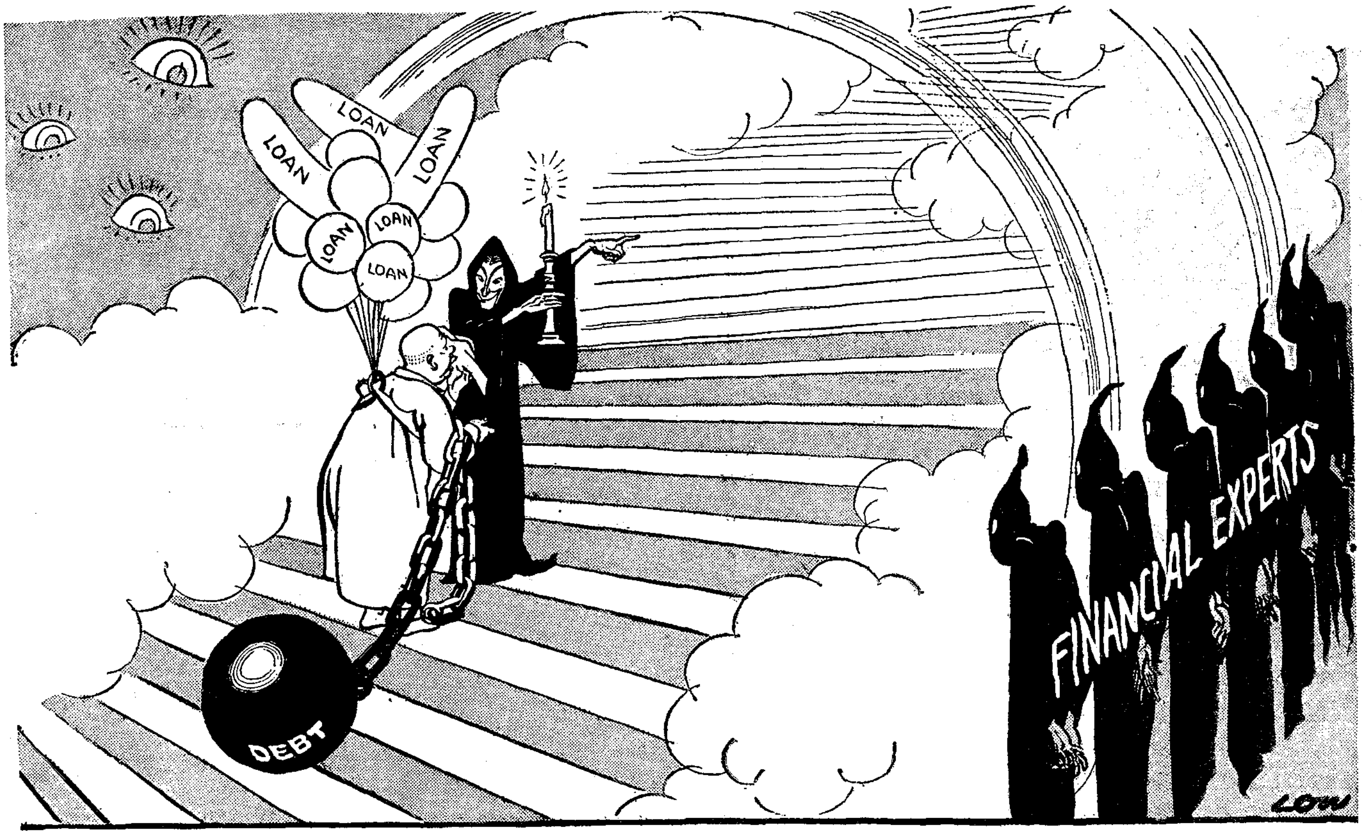
As for Parker Gilbert, his name has been made by countless German publications a household word from Hamburg out to the remotest frontier of East Prussia. He is the butt of countless cartoons, all making the point that he does not know Germany, or never would he have said in his recent famous report that she can pay. She can not, retort a hundred German newspapers in chorus. She has not! She will not! Parker Gilbert has been lured into a financial quicksand by the economic fantom emerging from his own statistics. The point is made in various forms by the *Koelnische Zeitung* and its contemporaries. If only the Berlin Government had broken up those expert gatherings until Germany's creditors understood the truth! The lament is that of the *Hamburger Nachrichten* which, like the press of Berlin, repeats that Germany corrects "the world's reparations lie" from a most disinterested point of view. All America, in whatever concerns reparations, dwells, it fears, in a financial fool's paradise.

By way of illustration, we are referred to the allied idea that Germany virtually annihilated her internal debt. This fallacy, as they deem it, is exposed again and again in some German dailies. They cite (as a solitary instance out of a large class) the case of German holders of German railway securities. The extinction of the parity of the old German mark wiped these people out. Americans assume that there is no obligation to pay these unfortunates because of their obliteration. Such an attitude, according to many German papers, is simply immoral. The debt was not wiped out. What the money bought remains. The security-holders of German railways were entitled to redemption payments on the basis of the kind of money with which they bought their original bonds.

Hence, the entire reparations policy of the world's high finance, to the Hamburg daily already cited and to most other German newspapers, is based on downright dishonesty. The conditions under which the German people must live and labor in meeting these exactions of the outside world have for them no ethical sanction, adds the Berlin *Vorwaerts*. This, again, to Berlin dailies of the most conservative type, like the *Kreuz Zeitung*, must in time bring the whole world to the brink of a moral catastrophe. Nor do the German dailies think it likely that the human race can be enlightened until a tragedy of world-wide scope has shed its lurid glow over a world market in ruins.

In this fashion do Berlin dailies, beginning with the Socialist *Vorwaerts* and extending all the way around the circle to the conservative *Kreuz Zeitung*, agree that the world is filled with the echoes of a lie about Germany's capacity to pay. The Dawes plan, they tell us, never was a success. It was based, according to the *Koelnische Zeitung*, on the hallucination that a debtor really pays what he owes when he borrows money from his creditor to meet the next installment on his debt. The American people should be made to see, according to some German papers, that Germany is really paying nobody anything. Her debt is not reduced, they contend, but she groans beneath the burden of meeting interest payments and of effecting sham liquidations. The crash, when it comes, unless the German press as a whole is much mistaken, must shake the financial pillars of civilization. "And then," exclaims the *Vossische Zeitung*, "Germany will be blamed for everything!"

Comparatively few periodicals of importance in Germany fail to give space to the lectures and speeches of publicists on the subject of reparations. Always and everywhere the German people are told that the outside world, and especially the Americans, can not be induced to accept the truth. In the *Weg zur Freiheit* (Berlin), for example, the point is made that Germany's motive is suspected. The truth is that Germany is disinherited. What she seeks is the rescue of a world from a high finance that rushes to perdition. The reparations debt, it is urged, in this and in other German organs, might be converted from a system of public securities into one of private debts. These private obligations might then pass from hand to hand readily as do American railway or industrial bonds. In the development of this scheme German financial experts concede that they find themselves in an atmosphere of invincible alien distrust. It is a great misfortune to the Hamburg *Fremdenblatt* that Germany's desire for a different reparations policy should be interpreted as



IN REPARATIONS DREAMLAND

GERMANY: "Ach! Aind't it too far?"
PARKER GILBERT: "The first seven million miles are the hardest. After that you get used to it."
—*The Evening Standard* (London).

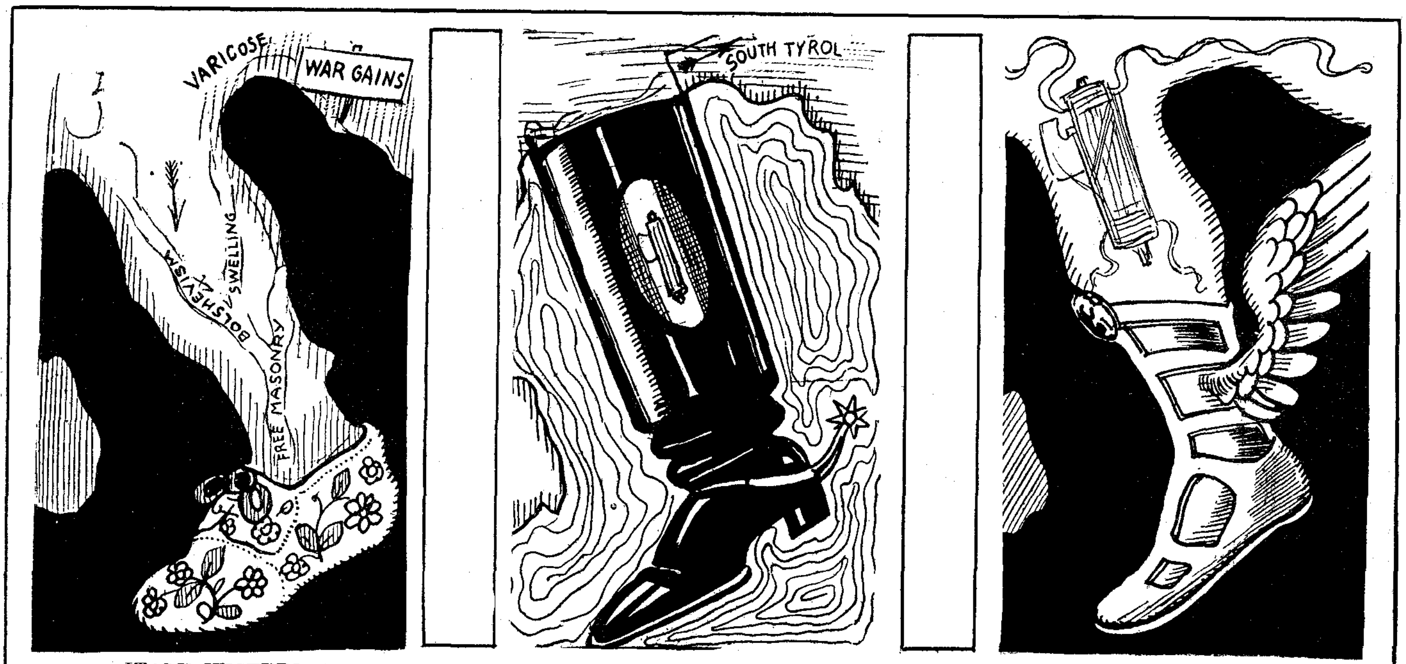
purely selfish. If, and when, the crash comes, we are reminded, other nations may suffer even more than the ruined debtor.

Precisely why the American people can be spoon-fed with official "pap" on the subject of reparations when the truth ought to stare them in the face, is a theme with which the *Tageblatt*, of Berlin, confesses its incapacity to cope. For one thing, it explains, the whole subject is involved in clouds of figures which fatigue the average American. In the next place, suspects this German daily, the average American does not like to do much thinking because thinking is really hard work. Consequently, thinking on the subject of reparations is done in America by great financiers.

Taking somewhat at random that picture of German distress with which German dailies confront the non-German picture of German prosperity, two things may be noted. First, we have the extraordinarily high interest rate exacted from German agriculture. This has been the subject of elucidation in the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, the *Koelnische Zeitung*, and the *Kreuz Zeitung* of Berlin. They seem to be in substantial agreement, that no such impressions of German well-being in rural regions as are conveyed by American experts have the least validity. The next embarrassment in Germany arises out of her incapacity to accumulate capital of her own. This is masked, her dailies tell us, by the inflow of borrowed money. True, it does look as if Germany increases her capital, but this is based on a confusion, we are assured, between assets and liabilities. German assets are not really increasing at all, whereas German liabilities are growing constantly. Money borrowed by Germany does little in the way of making good losses by depreciation of assets. Certain pessimistic German papers go the length of saying that most German industrial plants are wearing out because it is impossible to get funds to buy new machinery.

The point of view of France is perfectly clear to the *Action Française* (Paris). France needs sums equal to those claimed from her by the United States in addition to something sufficient to repair the devastated regions. Great Britain wants a total sufficient to meet her payments to the United States. Italy is eager for what she calls a "revision" amounting to an increase of payments from Germany. Belgium wants the minimum sum allowed her in all estimates so far, together with some additional indemnity for the occupation of her soil on a new basis of calculation. Finally, the United States admits no connection between German reparations and the amount due to the American Government by the Allies. Out of all these claims Germany finds a fresh basis for her contention that she borrows from Peter to pay Paul, a plea inspiring this retort from the London *Daily Mail:*

> "This country is already supporting an overwhelming load; and till 1984 will have to make enormous payments to the United States under the agreement which Mr. Baldwin concluded in 1923. We are, in fact, acting as debt-collectors for the United States, since every penny that we receive in reparations and payments by our Allies is promptly transmitted to the United States. Even then what we receive has not, so far, been sufficient to meet our payments to the United States. Last year we were £5,000,000 to the bad. Thus any further 'scaling down' of the German payments—which have been repeatedly 'scaled down' already—would mean the most shameful injustice to the British taxpayer.
>
> "Germany, having by a system of veiled repudiation got rid of much of her war burden, is prospering exceedingly. German exports last year showed an increase of £112,000,000 on 1913, including in these figures an allowance for reparations deliveries in kind. British exports in the same period increased by only £75,000,000. Mr. Parker Gilbert's famous report on German conditions left no doubt whatever that, in his expert opinion, Germany was flourishing and better off than some of the Allies. He dwelt on her high level of consumption as 'an impressive indication of the improved standard of living' among the German population.
>
> "An attempt will probably be made to cut down the payments to Great Britain. It should be resisted with the utmost firmness, seeing that taxation in this country is already three times as heavy per head as in Germany."



ITALY YESTERDAY ITALY TO-DAY ITALY TO-MORROW

—*Il 420* (Florence)

MUSSOLINI'S MYSTERIOUS MACHINE

MUSSOLINI HAS NOT INTERFERED, and will not interfere, at any stage of the elections for the new Italian Chamber of Deputies. He wishes a free expression of the judgment of the whole Italian people at the polls. This is said by the *Giornale d'Italia* (Rome), provoked apparently into this utterance by the sneers of the German and French press. Out of millions of voters we are asked to believe that not a single one met with the slightest interference in expressing his preference for candidates in what we Americans might call primary elections. The preliminary stages of these Italian elections comprised, according to the Roman daily already mentioned, an expression of the united will of some nine and a half million Italian voters. Their "primaries," if the choice of men made by their local organizations may be so called, had a vocational basis. The proportion of voters actually casting ballots is considerably larger, says the Rome *Tribuna*, than in some countries calling themselves democratic.

Thus, if no plans miscarry, Mussolini's Italy will in a few days choose its entirely new Chamber of Deputies. Nevertheless, it will be made up of four hundred men concerning whom the *Frankfurter Zeitung* tells us that Mussolini, himself, might have picked them out of a box of puppets, so far as any independence of their own is concerned. For days past dispatches from Rome in the newspapers of the world have been saying that the new Italian Chamber will be "corporative." This is referred to as "Mussolini's original contribution to the evolution of the parliamentary system." No sooner had the Fascist Grand Council published its list of four hundred names than it was announced that no other party would be in the field against them. Fascist voters accept this ticket with a "yes" or reject it with a "no." Hence, it may be taken for granted that the list recently approved by the Fascist Grand Council will correspond to the new Italian Chamber of Deputies even before it is chosen. The election now impending is purely automatic, like that of a President of the United States by our electoral college. But the hostile *Frankfurter Zeitung* takes pains to correct any misleading impressions arising out of elucidations of Mussolini's machinery by Mussolini's mouthpieces:

> "We must not allow ourselves to be misled by such words as 'corporative chamber' or 'vocational representation' into any notion that the Fascist chamber reflects professional or trade class distinctions. The professions, the unions of workmen, the associations of employers, and all the rest of them, are not in Fascist Italy self-governing bodies. They are government agencies under the control of the official administration, or they are instruments of the Government. They may, as recent episodes have shown, be dissolved by the Government at any time. Moreover, the corporative candidates are not selected by the totality of the members. They are chosen by the clique in control, and this, in turn, is dependent upon the Government, and can be changed at any moment. Hence candidates disagreeable to the Government can be ruled out by it."

As for the impression disseminated in German newspapers that Mussolini signed his treaty with the Pope for the sake of the effect upon the impending elections, it is too absurd for serious consideration, in the opinion of the Rome *Tribuna*, which warns us emphatically and repeatedly against all interpretations of current events at Rome in French, German, British, and American dailies. The difficulty of understanding current events in Italy arises, so far as the western democracies are concerned, says the Milan *Corriere della Sera*, from a persistence in reading into conditions traditionally Latin ideas derived from parliamentary politics of a type never really Italian. In one conspicuous instance, cited by the Mussolini organ, 208 delegates formed a nominating convention for the choice of a deputy to the new Italian Chamber. These delegates represented not less than 70,000 associations vocationally organized. These associations embraced 1,900,000 contributing members and more than 400,000 workmen duly enrolled. These constituents were all "producers" within the meaning of the law. This gathering (and others ultimately emerging through a series of elections) nominated tickets to the Grand Council which, in turn, without any official pressure, made its own selections from such lists. Mussolini, we are told, exerted no influence, direct or indirect, at any stage. It would not be practically possible for any one man to intimidate all those male voters:

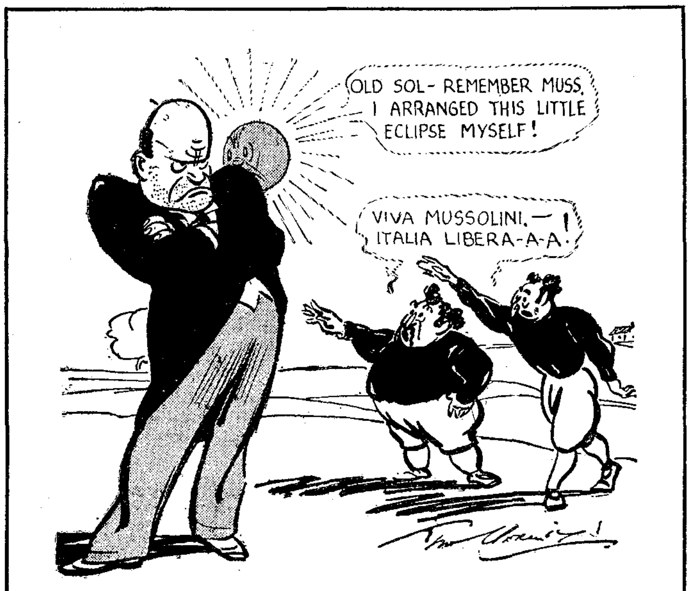
> "Fascism returns to Italian tradition. Not only so, it feels bound to keep in check tendencies acquired through the medium of the theater, especially the French, through so-called culture, especially German, and to-day in particular through the medium of the moving-picture drama, especially the American.
>
> "The Fascism of Mussolini puts itself in contrast with western civilization because that Fascism has a doctrine of the unity of a people rather than its division. It is a Fascism untainted by the demagog, altho it appeals to the sanity of a race and to the sanity of a nation to redeem and restore the power and

soundness of the ruling elements, now everywhere menaced by aberrations and degeneracy. It is a Fascism in which the vigor of the rural population is summoned to hold in check the evils created by city life. It is a Fascism that does not preach a utilitarian morality to the ruling classes, thus working out in selfishness, while enjoining obedience to the exigencies of the State on the part of other classes.

"The Fascism of Mussolini scrutinizes birth-rate statistics, not for the sake of their arid teaching or for the sake of any warning inferences. It would learn from such figures how to recall a people to moral obligations not only to their own generation and to their religion but to their world mission."

This whole spirit of Fascism, declares the Rome *Tribuna*, resuming the theme, is misrepresented in the organs of a political democracy dominated by outworn catch words. Hence, the tendency in French and German newspapers to spread misinformation on the subject of the Fascist elections. Hence, too, the tendency of certain French papers to represent the recent treaty with the Vatican as a purely political measure. All these inspired utterances make little impression on German newspapers or French ones. Typical is the retort of the *Hamburger Nachrichten* that the voice of Italy's press to-day can make no claim to be the voice of the people. Yet this does not mean that Fascism has no champions among the periodicals of western Europe, including those of England. But they are few and far between, and in this extract from an article by J. S. Barnes in the London *National Review* we are afforded a characteristic specimen:

"Fascism has hitherto been misunderstood in this country, chiefly because its advent in Italy was in the form of a violent change, with all the inevitable distracting concomitants of violent change—the dictatorship of a single individual or of a committee capable of holding the situation tight while the process of adjustment to the new conditions and ideas was at work; much intolerance, violence, and the loss of normal liberties; the unedifying spectacle of new men scrambling for new jobs.


OLD SOL- REMEMBER MUSS. I ARRANGED THIS LITTLE ECLIPSE MYSELF!
VIVA MUSSOLINI,— ITALIA LIBERA-A-A.

ANCIENT ROME SAID "THUMBS DOWN"
MODERN ROME SAYS "RENTS DOWN"

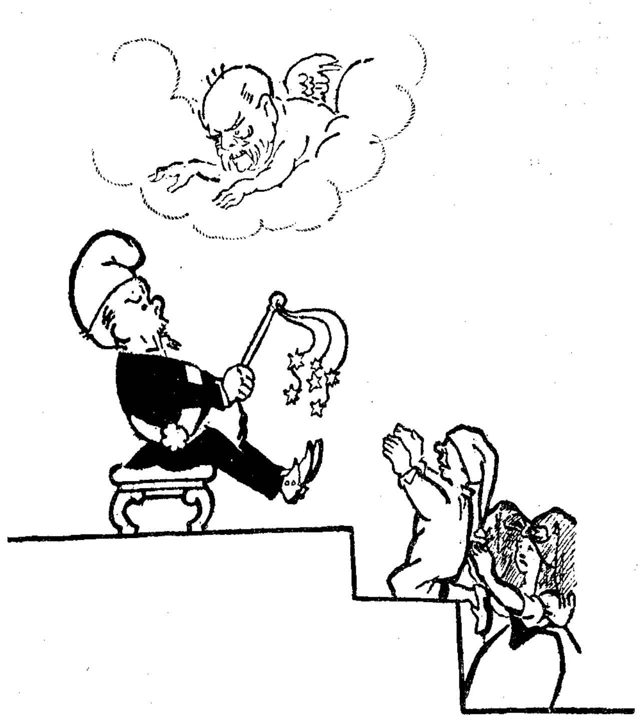
FASCIST LANDLORDS IN BLACK SHIRTS (pretending to be joyful): "Hurrah for Mussolini!" —*The Evening News* (Yorkshire).

"Such things belong to all violent revolutions, and the wonder is that, given the fiery revolutionary temper in Italy, such things have not manifested themselves in a more exasperated degree than they actually have.

"If Fascism rejects the notion of popular sovereignty, it does so on the plea that no such notion corresponds to reality, since sovereignty is always, in fact, in the hands of an élite or of an active minority; but it does not reject, on the other hand, the necessity under modern conditions of a government broadly based upon the people, of a means by which the various popular interests may voice their needs."

FRANCE HAS HER IRELAND NOW

COMING DOWN FROM THE TRIBUNE when he had concluded the last of his speeches on Alsace, Raymond Poincaré regained his seat in the Chamber of Deputies at Paris amid the acclamations of his audience. Yet it may be doubted, says the London *Nation*, if his victory was as real as it looked. True, he did get a vote of confidence. He is to receive what he called "arms" against the champions of home rule in Alsace. But the gravity of the problem remains even greater than before, and in saying so much the London periodical considers that its detached position renders its judgment more reliable than the comments of either the French of the German newspapers. These have been exchanging heated incriminations on the whole subject for many days. If we find the Paris *Temps* hinting at a paid propaganda to seduce the distracted provinces from their present loyalty, we find the Berlin *Kreuz Zeitung* professing "to treat with the contempt it deserves" Parisian insinuations that the German Government is responsible. The whole difficulty, to go back to what the London *Nation* says, is perfectly simple:



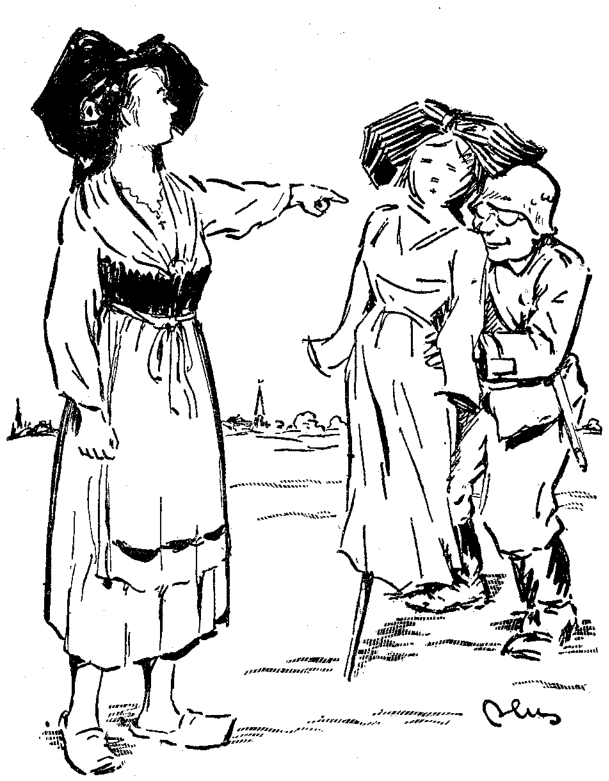
POINCARÉ AS ANOTHER BISMARCK

By this same method did the original man of blood and iron try in vain to conquer the heart of Alsace. —*Vorwaerts* (Berlin).

"The dogma of 'France one and indivisible,' which ever since the Revolution has been intangible, no matter what the régime, is challenged for the first time. To most outside observers it seems plain that Alsace-Lorraine can never be absorbed by the rigid French centralized system, and that, if the attempt be made to absorb it, Alsace-Lorraine may prove to be a solvent of that system. Either there must be a radical—one might say revolutionary—change in the system, or Alsace-Lorraine must be left outside it and given autonomy under French sovereignty. Few people in France are as yet prepared for a drastic measure of decentralization that would enable Alsace-Lorraine to be assimilated, involving as it would provincial or 'regional' administrative autonomy, the abolition of prefects and subprefects, the liberation of local government from the control of the central authority, and the abandonment of the arbitrary police powers of the central Executive.

"Unfortunately, what is plain to most outsiders is not at all plain to the French, and it is natural that it should not be, for to admit the reality of the situation is to admit that they have been the victims of a great illusion, for which they have made terrible and futile sacrifices. The situation is pathetic. The French can not bring themselves to recognize the fact that the Alsace-Lorraine of 1918 was not the Alsace-Lorraine of 1871. For nearly half a century they had lived in the illusion that Alsace-Lorraine had remained unchanged and that its feeling was still that of the generation of 1870, that, once the people of Alsace-Lorraine were freed from the German yoke, they would return to France, just the same as they were when they left her, and settle down naturally and comfortably as citizens of French departments under the rule of a Prefect. It was in this illusion that the French people rallied to the war and continued it to the bitter end."

All these considerations and others growing out of them prompt the London weekly to characterize Alsace as "the French Ireland" and to hint at a period of agitation there which may have serious consequences. "The question of Alsace," retorts the *Lorrain*, accepted mouthpiece of the loyal French in both provinces, "can not be a subject of discussion or quarrel, still less a question of force. There can not be in Alsace a majority or a minority when the question is put in a form involving the problem of the national unity."



ALSACE—THE TRUE AND THE FALSE

THE TRUE ALSACE (pointing to the False Alsace): "She's the one who wants home rule!"

—Plus in *Cyrano* (Paris).

Home-rule slogans in Alsace would amount to very little, asserts the Paris *Temps*, "without that methodical foreign agitation carried on not only inside but outside." For home rule to this great French organ of official opinion "is less of a crime than of an absurdity." Home rule, it says, is "wholly unrealizable." It would lead to the total ruin of this rich region:

"Alsace will be French or German. She wishes to be French. The home-rule leaders themselves with more or less sincerity repeat it. But their agitation for an autonomous Alsace, separated as much as possible from France, tends without any doubt to Germanize the province. This agitation harmonizes strictly with the activity of the pan-German propaganda.

"Alsace is French in heart and mind. She is French unconditionally. She did not ask in 1918 if France had changed during the half-century of separation. She gave herself with enthusiasm on the day of the never-to-be-forgotten return of our soldiers."

From the German standpoint the *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* points out that the French, in all that relates to German utterances regarding Alsace, manifest a too singular sensitiveness:

"They seem to put forth a theory that the developments of this Alsace question do not concern Germany at all.

"This point of view is untenable. It is contradicted by the fact that Poincaré himself has often exprest a fear that the peace of the world may be disturbed from the direction of Alsace. This means that Alsace might again become the cause of a German-French conflict. To be sure, Poincaré thinks that avoidance of such a conflict is extraordinarily easy. For Germany Alsace, as he understands her, should not exist. He regards this as a sort of duty for Germany to fulfil."

ORGANIZED CRIME IN GERMANY

THE NERVOUS CONDITION of the younger German generation, said to be at a higher pitch than ever before, is the cause, we are told, for the increase of murderous attacks by adolescents in all classes of the population, as well as of suicides. There are more and more sordid domestic dramas, due to the housing shortage, and an increase of alcoholism, but, according to the annual report of the police issued by Germany's Minister of the Interior, the most striking factor in the development of the social situation is the tendency to organize and to centralize crime. "Rationalization" is the word applied to this movement, notes the Berlin correspondent of the London *Observer*, and the reason is that the methods of these criminals follow most scrupulously those which are being tried out in industry. It is a far stretch from Berlin to some American cities that suffer from crime epidemics, yet there is something familiar in the remark of this correspondent that the gang has taken the place of the lone enemy of society; the pre-war criminal has become a member of a well-run and well-balanced association. It is further related that—

"What enthusiasts for the sports movement have done among the schoolboys has been copied by watchers in other circles. 'Sports clubs' are rapidly taking the place of pre-war 'lottery leagues' or 'social clubs.' Most of the members have served a term of imprisonment, but the socially dissatisfied of all classes are eligible. English romances have been ransacked for the theoretical structure, American real-life examples for the practical application of their rules.

"A fashionable crowd thronged the Berlin criminal court, where members of the 'Ever-True' Athletic Club were on trial for a murderous onslaught upon a number of Hamburg members of the Carpenters' Guild, a survival, like so many crafts guilds in Germany, and distinct from the Carpenters' Union. Among the crowd were playwrights, authors, film directors, social workers, noted actors, as well as lovers of the merely sensational. The street fight, in which the two deaths, which form the subject of the trial, occurred, was the first occasion on which 'Ever-True' members appeared in the open.

"It is of small public interest that enmity is peculiarly strong between the Carpenters' Guild and 'Ever-True' members, since the latter are renowned as bruisers, and hired gladly as 'chuckers-out' by those traveling shows of roundabouts and helter-skelters that infest German towns, big and small, and since carpenters in particular delight to provoke rows in such places. All that matters is that it has come to light, that each 'Ever-True' member is given a false name, generally of English origin, such as 'Fred' or 'Bill' or 'Bob,' that he wears club colors in his tie, and receives a club tie-pin on election to membership, and a club ring after five years of proved solidarity.

"It happens that 'Ever-True' has taken *Raffles* as model, and appears when in full dress with swallow-tails, patent shoes, and top-hat. The top-hat is dreadfully symbolical in Germany, as it is associated in the working-class mind with the correct attire for funerals. It is also the hereditary headgear of the chimney-sweep. But 'Ever-True' is only one of twenty-five such organizations, and these twenty-five are all affiliated to one of four central organizations, known as the 'Four Rings.'"

Incidentally we learn from the Berlin press that the trial of nine members of the "Ever-True Club," for having provoked a street battle in the underworld of Berlin, ended with the following result: The president of the club was sentenced to ten months' imprisonment, one of his coadjutors was sentenced to five months' imprisonment, while the other seven were acquitted.

LETTERS AND ART

LITERATURE DRAMA MUSIC FINE-ARTS EDUCATION CULTURE

HARLEM CELEBRATES A "RENT PARTY"

When honest labor doesn't pay, then a "whoopee" for friends and neighbors furnishes funds for household expenses.

BLACK HARLEM DRAMATIZED

HARLEM IS VIEWED BY WHITE NEW YORK as a pleasure and a portent. Its cafés are visited for their local color, while the various parts of General Sessions Court is the better point of observation for the fearful. Musical plays have given us the brighter side of Harlem life; Carl van Vechten's novel, "Nigger Heaven," presented some of the serious sides. But the play called "Harlem," in part by the Negro novelist, Wallace Thurman, while not escaping melodrama, is also of sociological interest. It aims to show what Harlem can do to a respectable family who leave Carolina for "the land of refuge" and find "the land of refuse," as one character in the play now current at the Apollo Theater puts it. Of course it leaves untouched the larger mass of the people whose lives are like those of any race and productive of no drama. "Harlem," says Whitney Bolton in *The Morning Telegraph* (New York) is "the most unretouched and, therefore, the most accurate of the photographs made at Seventh Avenue and 132d Street. The dark man of Manhattan and his girl of tantalizin' tan receive here the consideration and study that no play which touched them has had before this work of William Jourdan Rapp and Wallace Thurman was written. Life beyond the vision and comprehension of the white man is set down as it comes, sometimes roughly, sometimes affectionately, sometimes inexpertly, but always honestly and arrestingly." Before letting Mr. Bolton tell the story, we turn to Arthur Ruhl of the New York *Herald Tribune*, who dwells on the sociological elements:

"It was the many bits of authentic Negro life and Harlem color that made it humanly novel and interesting, but comparatively routine racketeering melodrama—good of its kind—which made it move as a play.

"Put on with the imaginative direction and wealth of painstaking effort expended on 'Porgy,' for instance, the comparative thrust of these two elements might have been different. As it was, the essentially Negro part, interesting and seemingly authentic tho it was, inclined to be diffuse and merely decorative—and even, at times, rather inert and lifeless—while the piece carried the spectator with it in so far as it succeeded as regulation underworld melodrama, and it moved, as drama, almost in spite of its African burden rather than because of it.

"The Negro theme which comes to the surface from time to time was interesting enough. It was best exprest in the last scene, perhaps, when, in the midst of the excitement following a murder in which an innocent young West Indian Negro is suspected of the killing, and the police are frisking pockets and firing questions at the family dragged into the affair, the old mother of the girl involved, a serious, self-respecting black woman, fresh from South Carolina, cries out brokenly to the white plain-clothes man: 'Mister, we ain't done nothin'! We'se just up from the South and ain't got used to Harlem yet—dat's all!'

"As the final curtain falls, and the daughter of the family, a flip, quite 'spoiled' young black flapper, ready to take her men where she can find them, and buy her way to the city's bright lights with her own audacity and good looks, and dash the consequences—as this symbol of what New York can do to black folks—curses her own parents and flounces out with her latest man, the old mother raises her arms to heaven and cries heart-brokenly: 'Lord, have mercy on my people!'

"There are several similarly eloquent recurrences of this theme—that of the simple, old-fashioned, God-fearing Negro flung into the bewildering glibness and glitter of the big town, and trying somehow or other to hold his feet. But they are only instants and suggestions in what, as already has been said, comes across the footlights largely as the routine racketeer melodrama, with the political boss, gunmen, etc., black instead of the usual white."

Mr. Bolton's reporting shows some of the solicitude of the critic over the managerial sins that here and there afflict the New York stage:

"There are but two major errors in 'Harlem,' and curiously they are both matters of perfect reporting. One is the manner of the dancing in the first and third acts, and the other is the switching of Isabell Washington, who plays *Cordelia Williams*, a high-yaller baby with a roving eye and rippling skin. It was whispered that two of John Law's zealous dramatic referees sat in at the premiere of 'Harlem' and that they did not care for the dancing; it was too Lenox Avenue for their esthetic tastes.

"Actually, the dancing was not an error, but an overenthusiasm. Such dancing is on view in any Negro cabaret, and if the police interfere with this, they ought, in fairness, to interfere uptown. Mr. Blatt, whose first production this is, might tone down the hoofing, and urge Miss Washington to curb her dislocations in the interest of peace and prosperity. Held within normal bounds, such bounds as the law's cultivated experts might consider seemly, 'Harlem' is a rich property and before its run is over ought to gorge the Blatt safe with gold.

"There are seventy-five persons in the cast, all but one of whom is colored. The lone white is Arthur Hughes, a suave, soft-speaking man who represents Law. He plays *Sergeant Palmer*, one of the most unflurried of the city's ferrets.

"*Cordelia* is the sinuous and impertinent poison which curdles the days of *Basil Venerable*, a studious and upright young West Indian. Her provocative hips and bright red lips tease and lure him, and he proposes honorable marriage. *Cordelia* can't be bothered with such trivial rites, and goes man-hunting, her first capture being an ennuied young gambler, *Roy Crowe*.

"*Cordelia's* father gives a great party, during which *Roy* and *Cordelia* take the air, ending up at *Roy's* apartment. His employer, *Kid Vamp*, the Numbers King of Harlem, comes in to collect the week's takings. *Cordelia* and the *Kid* are just so much hot pepper to each other, and poor *Roy* goes out the lead-slug way.

VISIT FROM THE VOODOO DOCTOR

Cordelia Williams (Isabell Washington), tho seeking all the joys of sophisticated life "up North," falls back on the "charms" of her superstitious race and buys a love philter in "Harlem."

"*Basil* trails her to *Roy's* place, comes in for the murder of *Roy*, and is blamed for it by *Cordelia*. *Kid Vamp* gives his hand away, and in attempting to escape from *Sergeant Palmer* is crumped by a hail of lead from the pistols of *Palmer* and *Patrolman Sam*.

"*Cordelia* departs for a life on the stage, leaving behind her an outraged father, a broken-hearted mother, and a disillusioned *Basil Venerable*.

"Through this major story there move the sixty-odd characters—types, if that word will suit you better. Expertly chosen, grandly drilled by Chester Erskine, the cast, made up almost entirely of practical amateurs, gave a performance of great craft and intelligence. It was the amateur status of many of his players that bothered Mr. Blatt when the piece was in rehearsal. He feared for their playing on the opening night, and had hideous visions of everything and every one going wrong. This morning he must be relieved. It was a smashing performance, with half-a-dozen or more of the principals giving portraits that carried a hefty smack of authenticity and poise.

"Mr. Erskine's staging of the piece was superb, and he made of a difficult business a silken result. His crowds spoke and moved as tho in their own Harlem homes, away from the prying eyes of the whites. I'm not at all sure that many of the players didn't forget they were on a stage, and believed themselves actually participants in a rent party.

"The best performances in this Negro street scene, this almost totally black picture from Harlem, were by Miss Washington, a hincty belle; Inez Clough, the religious, tragedy-bitten mother; Richard Landers, the West Indian student lover; Frank Badlam, Billy Andrews, and Ernest R. Whitman, who as *Kid Vamp* made the second act probable and possible. His slow-paced, threatening, moody tempo, slashed across by occasional fire, was superior and down-to-the-bricks, if that phrase is used correctly.

"The skill of Mr. Rapp, plus the knowledge of Mr. Thurman, the Negro writer whose 'The Blacker the Berry' is the most talked-about of the colored novels, have conspired to make 'Harlem' great dramatic entertainment. It is not flawless, but you will like it and take it home with you to think over.

"If a thing is perfect they of Harlem say it is 'forty'; if it is very nice, very good, but just misses perfection, they slyly call it '38 and 2.' 'Harlem,' the play, is easily 38 and 2."

Messrs. Rapp and Thurman furnish the New York *World* with a commentary on their play in which some of the obscurer folk-doings are explained:

"Some facts would indicate that the Negro in Harlem is thoroughly Americanized and that life there is comparable to life in any similar community of whites. This is growingly true, but there are some phenomena peculiar to Harlem alone, phenomena which are inherently expressions of the Negro character before it was conditioned by the white world that now surrounds him, altho even here that world influences the manner of expression to some extent.

"For instance, there is the game of Numbers, Harlem's most popular indoor sport and the outlet for the Negro's craving for gambling. It is based upon the digits listed in the daily Clearing House Statement. A prospective player chooses three digits (231, for instance), and places them with the runner who acts as intermediary between the players and the bankers.

"The banker holds the money-bags, pays winners, if any, and allows his runners a commission on all the sums they bring in.

"The winning number is compounded as follows:

"Say the daily Clearing House Statement reads thusly for any one day:

Exchanges	2,432,000,000
Balances	250,130,000
Credits	1,456,000

"The second and third digit of the exchanges with the second digit of the balances make up the winning number, which, if the report is as above, would be 435.

"A person can play any amount, from 1 cent up. The odds paid are 540 to 1, while the chance of picking the right number is 1,000 to 1.

"Sometimes days pass without the banker having to pay, as no one picks the winning number. Often, when a number of people pick the correct number, a banker disappears. Also, runners sometimes pocket the bets, not turning them over to the banker. The whole business is illegal, so the number of *entrepreneurs*, like the bootleggers, are open to hi-jacking, as they can hardly appeal to the police if their runners and collectors are held up."

The house-rent party fills a larger part in the play and is thus made clearer:

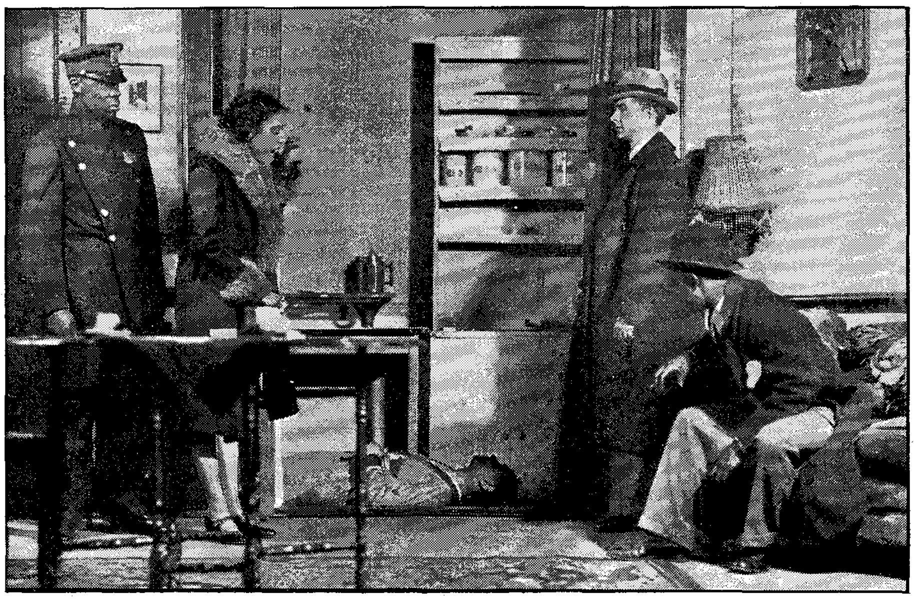
"Some people have found rent parties so profitable that they have become professional givers of house-rent parties, getting their whole income from them. These professional parties usually have more than one instrument to furnish their music, but the rank and file confine themselves to the hiring of only one man to play the piano.

"If the piano-player is personable, and capable, he can play at some party almost every night in the week. In fact, house-rent piano-playing in Harlem has become a profession, and the house-rent piano-player is an easily recognizable type.

"When the party reaches a climax it is the piano-player alone who controls its emotional and physical destiny. Some inkling of this seemingly permeates his being, and a strange barbaric ecstasy emanates from his perspiring body. The dim-lighted rooms will surge with strange rhythms and barbaric quarter-tone beats."

ENGLAND DELUGED BY AMERICAN SLANG

AMERICAN SLANG PREDOMINATES in England. This awful conclusion is reached by judges of a slang contest set by the Manchester *Guardian.* Competitors were asked to produce the "six most expressive slang-phrases" in current usage, and with the awarding of the prize goes a conviction that England is losing or forgetting some of its folk-speech. "The vigorous slang of our ancestors, whose inventive genius necessitated the production of dictionary after dictionary, is being forgotten," so *The Guardian* observes, "and our language having been purified of its own seven devils, has had the unfortunate resultant emptiness filled by seven even more terrible devils from overseas." Even in admitting this, a bit of envy seems to creep in, especially over the doubtful paternity of some phrases. Perhaps if the origin of each and every one could be traced, the balance of debit and credit would be even:



WHERE "NUMBERS" FAIL TO BRING LUCK IN "HARLEM"

The prostrate figure, a collector for the king of the gambling game called "Numbers" has failed to report his collections. The white detective and the black cop are seeking evidence of the crime.

"From the lists submitted by our readers, at any rate, it is clear that American slang predominates. Incredible as it may seem, no one quoted any of the good old slang phrases, perhaps because they are no longer known. Not merely that, but it would seem that people have even forgotten that once there was a war. The phrases so familiar from 1914 to 1919, 'Getting the wind up,' 'a Blighty,' and even that strange phrase which goes back perhaps to the mists of antiquity 'Going west,' were never mentioned. 'Windy' indeed got a mention, as did the time-honored 'Kick the bucket' and 'Off the deep end,' and one competitor remembered 'fed up,' which perhaps has passed out of the stage of slang and become ordinary speech.

"On the other hand, there were a variety of Americanisms culled for the most part, one suspects, from a close study of film captions. Many of these are familiar, and some even doubtfully of American origin, like 'tightwad,' 'lounge lizard,' 'bone-head,' 'tea hound,' and 'hitting the hay' (undoubtedly expressive). 'Snow again, baby, I get your drift,' was submitted by a number of competitors, while a majority regretably favored 'slobbered a bibful,' but only one mentioned 'wangle,' 'scrounge,' and 'blotto.'

"On the other hand, some of the phrases approach the incomprehensible. If 'spit-and-rub' might suggest a celluloid collar, and if one might hazard a guess that 'joining the 'cellos' is a refinement on 'crossing the river.' It is a little difficult to guess in a moment that 'get your diaphragm buzzing' means 'fall to and eat,' that 'throw a gage to the sobbies' means 'be sentimental,' that 'move your dogs' means 'move your legs,' that 'he shakes a mean hoof' is a compliment to a male partner's dancing, and that 'soup and fish' means a 'dinner jacket' rather than a lounge suit."

In the opinion of the judges "very few competitors gave six phrases which could fairly be called expressive," but the prize went to the following collection:

A pain in the neck.
To get away with it.
To let in on the ground floor.
Bats in the belfry.
To bump off.
To spill the beans.

Some American journal might offer a prize for a determination of what was American and what English in the list. That America speaks another sort of English from certain North Country sections of the motherland may be seen from the two following lists that entered the contest. Explain them who can:

It's all owing to they breatings up. Tha knows no weeler.
Put that dur in t'ole, my lad (meaning close the door).
Tha're a coddythumpian (meaning in the Huddersfield district one who takes all and gives nothing).
Tha weights may be all right. But we will have them sheep weighed again.
Tha great sammy ouen, tha'r fit for nowt only a good hiding.
Yer allus slobbering abart summat.
He was slopped up to the wide.
Don't sluther about, wench.
Why don't yer purra jerk in it, surrey?
Does the old girl still chew the cud at yer?
If I can wangle the iron I'll do it on him.

Some further comments are interesting:

"A schoolboy's list showed that some English slang still fights a last-ditch battle in places from which slang might be supposed to be carefully barred.

Off your rocker.
A screw loose.
An upper story to let.
Bats in your belfry.
A bee in your bonnet.
Up the pole.

"Most of our competitors obliged by giving translations of their pet phrases, otherwise one would have never suspected that 'a covered wagon' meant 'an elderly rotund female who apes the youthful flapper,' or that 'a wooden kimono' meant a coffin, or that 'corduroy patch' means a match (tho the sender did not specify what sort of match).

"But no explanation was given of 'lamp that bozo,' at which, of course, one might make a guess, or 'all to the cream-puff,' or 'quit stalling on the low-corners,' or 'he sure knows his onions,' or 'the mosquito's pants,' which, for all one knows, may be equivalent to 'the snake's hips.'"

THE COVER—Miss Lillian Genth has long been known as a painter of nudes, but now she has taken to the other extreme of veiled and draped figures of Spain and the Orient. Our cover is reproduced from one of a collection recently exhibited, where out-of-the-way bits from Spanish and Arabian lands were shown in the brilliant colors our cover suggests. Miss Genth even penetrated to Mohammedan mosques, where to make a picture entailed the death penalty. In "Quenca" one sees the roofs of the climbing hill town such as form the picturesque views of Spain and Italy; the gardens whose flowers vie with the bright colors of the lady's shawl. Miss Genth was born in Philadelphia, and received her early education in that city. She became a student in the School of Design, and won a European Fellowship. Shortly afterward, Miss Genth left for Paris where she studied under Whistler. After finishing her course, she spent two years studying in the galleries of Europe.

Upon her return to America, Miss Genth established herself in Philadelphia.

THE END OF THE RENT PARTY

The murderer standing back to the door at bay before officers of the law, is a moment later riddled by bullets as he tries to escape. Thus the family in "Harlem" see disaster fall upon the household; but the party goes on across the hall.

NOT TO DEBUNK WASHINGTON

FEARS FOR GEORGE WASHINGTON'S status at the hands of the debunkers are entertained by Hon. Charles E. Hughes. He warns the literary cynics to "hold their peace" and "consider what Washington's contemporaries and others said of him." Men like Lafayette, John Marshall, Henry Lee, Thomas Jefferson, and the French historian Guizot, Mr. Hughes thinks, ought to furnish enough material to help us to visualize the real Washington. Will another Hughes revise his life of Washington after hearing his namesake speak? But debunking began long ago, and Washington's reputation hasn't noticeably suffered. When Thackeray came to this country, people talked to him about the heroic Washington. Yes, he answered, but when Washington was an old man did he take snuff and drop it on his waistcoat? Mr. Hughes, in speaking in behalf of the memorial building projected by the George Washington Memorial Association, is reported in the New York *Times* as making no definite reference to current biographers, but as warning off those who like to undress their heroes:

"In the search for fresh thrills, we are resorting to biography as a stimulant. Old claims are being reworked with sensational finds. Idolaters and debunkers spur each other to new efforts. Our interest in the past, in those who have dominated the scene in earlier days, gains rather than loses from the pressure of our activities, as we seek relaxation and escape. Our great anniversaries find us the more eager, the more alive with curiosity, keener to know and to appraise.

"Of all our anniversaries, Washington's Birthday is the most precious, for it commemorates the advent of the foremost man in our history. As the great French historian Guizot put it, 'Washington did the two greatest things which in politics it is permitted to man to attempt. He maintained by peace the independence of his country which he had conquered in war. He founded a free government in the name of the principles of order and by reestablishing their sway.'"

After quoting John Marshall, who at the time of Washington's death called him "the hero, the sage, and the patriot of America," and Thomas Jefferson, who said, "He was, indeed, in every sense of the word a wise, a good, and great man," Mr. Hughes added:

"When John Marshall and Thomas Jefferson thus agree, let our debunkers hold their peace."

Mr. Hughes cited Washington's keen desire for the development of the national spirit. He asserted:

"One of the most important methods of developing national interest in matters of general concern—one of the most useful means of diffusing knowledge—is through the meetings of our great societies and organizations which give to the nation, and to the world at large, the varied results of progress. What finer memorial could we erect to the character and ideals of Washington than a great building nobly planned in the nation's capital to serve as a meeting-place for the great educational interests of the country?"

BOOK COLLECTING FOR PROFIT

MUCH moralizing both in England and America appears over the sensational sale of the Jerome Kern library, which brought at auction over $1,700,000. Here appeared an investment better than the giltest-edged bonds. Many are turning to rare book collecting with the hope of securing a competence, and upon this "The Bibliographer" of the Boston *Transcript* comments:

"That book collecting is being recast in new lines is apparent to any one who has watched the book market closely for the present season. Undoubtedly the tremendous prices realized at the Kern sale are responsible in part for this, but primarily the change is due to the increasing number of collectors and the diminishing number of the rarest of rare books. Kilmarnock Burnses and Gray's Elegies are no longer for the collector of moderate means, and the number of books of this class that are obtainable, at any price, is continually becoming smaller.

"The Kern sale unfortunately stimulated an interest among many would-be collectors to do their buying along commercial lines, which is a bad thing for the collector individually, and for the trade in general. It is not so long ago that one remembers when 'de luxe' books made to sell were passed off on a gullible public at large sums with the assurance that these publications 'will continually increase in price,' with the result that when the facts were realized some expert salesmen went to jail for obtaining money by false pretenses. The speculative collector, unable to buy first editions of Dickens or Thackeray or Goldsmith, goes in for modern authors whose works are issued in limited editions, and thereby ventures on exceedingly thin ice. It's all right if one selects the author who will be more famous twenty years from now than he is to-day.

"Nevertheless, the genuine book collectors are forced, by the fact that money plays such an important part in the book collecting of to-day, to turn to authors of less established fame than the great ones of literature. The older collectors to a large extent bought with little thought of future values, but the wise foresight of those who secured the original issues of 'Pickwick' in the parts as they were issued and kept them carefully preserved is responsible for the few copies of 'perfect Pickwicks in parts' which remain to-day, to become the proud possession of only the wealthiest collectors. There was a time in the history of book collecting when fine and early editions of the classics were the great desideratum of the collector. Most of these fine copies have passed into public libraries, and a first edition of Cicero or Lactantius is still a treasure, to be bought only with real money, but collecting has broadened out into many other lines, and a library which contains only modern first editions in the finer class of typography may be a very fine one, secured at a fraction of the cost of first editions of the masterpieces of literature."

RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE

TO ROUSE RURAL CHURCHES WITH "CANNED" SERMONS

CHAIN-STORE METHODS are now suggested as a means of reviving the rural churches, which according to prolific investigators are falling prey to the worms because they are so little used. More precisely Frederick L. Collins, who has been touring the country in buses for *The Woman's Home Companion*, advocates that the rural parsons be supplied with ready-made and ready-cut sermons to use in place of their own, which he tells us frankly are usually no good at all. The poor sermons explain the empty pews. The story of the decaying country church is an old one, worn almost threadbare in the telling; and there has been no dearth of specifics. Some have advocated tearing down the most crippled churches and combining the rest. Here and there community churches are being tried, and with some success, according to their advocates. Jazz, too, is being attempted in spots, tho the story of Christ has its exciting chapters. Now we have a new specific to fill the rural churches. Lest we forget, however, it should be noted that, according to the latest Federal census, quoted in these pages October 20, the church membership increased from 41,926,854 in 1916 to 54,624,976 in 1926, or by more than a million and a quarter a year for ten years.

BUY THE SERMONS

Urges Frederick L. Collins, for "pitiful as the churches and the preachers are," he finds the "average sermon still more pitiful." The sermons would be cut to order.

However, we must take Mr. Collins's word for it that conditions are as bad as he paints them, and come to his cure. Last year, he tells us in *The Woman's Home Companion*, he traveled 8,000 miles in twenty-one States. And wherever two or three were gathered together to hear a sermon, he stopt to listen. In some places "two or three" was almost literally correct. For instance, in five Ohio churches, he found this ratio of membership to attendance, the figures for membership coming first: 125—34; 300—136; 173—30 to 40; 150—less than 30; 300—40. "There is no sight in America," he writes, "so depressing as these dying churches, open on Sundays to a dwindling few, closed throughout the week." The buildings were bad, too—inadequate, miserable one- and two-room buildings, "quite unfit for the work of a modern religious organization." Look at those in the pulpit, as Mr. Collins sees them:

> "Inadequate preachers too. Weary discouraged old men struggling along on inadequate salaries in a profession for which they have shown no aptitude. Restless rebellious young men, chafing under the yoke of denominational rivalry, yearning to get away from their unappreciated drudgery. Disillusioned men of all ages, driven by poverty, stung by neglect, trying to earn a decent living by combining preaching with farming or shop-keeping or 'Real Estate and Insurance.' Empty mockeries of the great calling that produced Parker and Liddon and Spurgeon, Talmage and Beecher and Brooks.
>
> "But—pitiful as the churches and the preachers were—I found the average sermon still more pitiful, still more unfit to serve the Christian cause."

It is all right to say that the minister should fall back on "preaching the Gospel," says Mr. Collins, but he writes: "I have noticed everywhere I go that there isn't the demand for Gospel-preaching that there once was. Sensational revivalists still draw a crowd. So do sensational performers of all sorts. But the old-fashioned expounding of Bible texts is about as popular as the old-fashioned high-wheeled bicycle. The passages in the Bible that most influence men need precious little elucidating."

Mr. Collins finds that there are 216,167 sermons preached in the United States every Sunday morning. But "obviously," he says, "there aren't 216,167 people in the United States fit to preach sermons. The result must be a discouraging number of poor sermons, poorly preached." It is admittedly difficult, says Mr. Collins, to write a good sermon, and this is what he proposes to meet the need:

> "1. That the average minister be relieved of the necessity of sermon-writing.
>
> "2. That the task be assigned to men and women who are conspicuously able to perform it.
>
> "Specifically I suggest:
>
> "1. That each denomination solicit and pay for an annual supply of the finest sermons that can possibly be written.
>
> "2. That the competition be open to everybody, whether they be clerical or lay, professional or amateur.
>
> "3. That the number selected be sufficiently large to permit a wide choice of subjects by the local pastor.
>
> "4. That these 'best' sermons be furnished to ministers in three forms:
>
> "(a) Full length: to fill all the time now allotted to the sermon.
>
> "(b) Abridged: to fill three-quarters of the time—the remaining quarter to be used for introductory remarks by the local pastor.
>
> "(c) Further abridged: to fill one-half of the time—leaving the other half free for an original sermon on the same or on an allied subject.
>
> "5. That the individual minister be urged to select the kind of sermon that best meets the needs of his particular congregation, and to deliver it on Sunday morning."

"So there it is," comments the Milwaukee *Journal* sarcastically, "and the only trouble with this brilliant scheme is that it shows such an abject failure to understand the mission and service of both pastor and church." What of the people who want to hear religion talked by the man who lives their lives with them? And will there be canned answers from the same brain which indited the sermons? "Even universal human problems have a local application," observes *The Journal*. "Will the canned sermons fit the need? And a pastor must be able to give the religion he preaches on Sunday a meaning in the hour of death and the day of mourning. Will it be enough then to read the eloquent utterance of some scholar who has rewritten Bossuet or Thomas Browne?" *The Journal* notes that the scheme is not new, that some preachers have already done what Mr. Collins approves. And "has Mr. Collins ever heard that this filled the pews?" *The Journal* concludes pointedly:

> "A thousand bridges at least will be built in the United States this year. 'Obviously' there are not a thousand great civil engineers. Yet each bridge will have an engineer in charge, and he will not read to his crew a set of instructions written by Allston Dana, now building the great bridge across the Hudson.
>
> "Religion is a personal thing. And the sermons Mr. Collins imagines in little country churches that he knows he would not like, have a meaning for the people who know the man who puts his own meditations upon the life of Christ into his own words

that are their words, too. The story of Pentecost meant something, because men heard, 'each in his own tongue, the wonderful works of God.' And Chaucer's 'povre parson of the town' is worth this efficiency expert's thought; for:

"'Cristes lore, and His apostles twelve,
He taught, but first He followed it hymselve.'"

The preacher's right to be dull has always been tacitly recognized by congregations, observes the Albany *Knickerbocker Press*. Modern churchgoers are less inclined to grant this privilege; "but whether they are prepared to accept 'canned' sermons as a substitute for dull sermons is open to question." "Unfortunately," remarks the Pittsburgh *Christian Advocate* (Methodist) coolly, "it is the canned sermon that has been largely responsible for the dwindling congregations of the countryside."

> "The sermons to which this investigator listened and whose pitiful dulness he so eloquently laments were in all probability of the very same variety which he recommends. In multitudes of pulpits, be it said with shame, no original, and therefore vital, sermons are preached. They are either supplied through some sermon foundry or hatchery, or whatever the word is, and preached verbatim, or they are made up of listless and disconnected 'thoughts' from homiletic reservoirs.
>
> "Many preachers have never learned to think for themselves; or if they have learned, they have been persuaded that they could buy better sermons than they could prepare, so why worry?
>
> "But a real sermon must be born of the need and the condition of the people. It must arise out of their life, it must deal with their problems, it must be suited in thought, word, and objective to their peculiar situation.
>
> "Bookishness, a slavish returning again and again to the past, a droning about what has no possible interest to the people who are expected to listen—this can not be called preaching.
>
> "The custom of having sermons prepared by a master 'sermonizer' and repeated parrotlike throughout the land, in rural and small-town churches, would be pathetically dismal, dull, and deadly. It would make the state of the Church far more hopeless than it is.
>
> "The remedy is in a ministry with brains, religion, and conscience."

Equally candid in its low opinion of the "canned" sermon, *The Reformed Church Messenger* asks who "would have authority to determine what preachers are good enough to use their own original stuff, and what dear brethren are to be numbered among the nitwits who are condemned to use the patented variety of canned goods"? And *The Messenger* thinks that—

> "Probably the situation is not as desperate as Mr. Collins seems to think. There have been weeping prophets of his sort in preceding generations. Perhaps, too, Mr. Collins may be referred without prejudice to this bit of counsel from 'Dick' Sheppard, England's well-beloved preacher: 'Yes, my friend, it was a bad sermon, and that clergyman isn't a clever man, and no doubt you could answer all his arguments; but I pray you desist from criticism and write yourself, not one sermon, but two, for fifty-two Sundays in the year, and remember they must be delivered to folk like yourself. Then start away again to criticize the clergyman, if you like and if you can.'"

FLAYING THE ALIMONY-DIGGERS

ALIMONY IS "THE GREATEST CURSE in America," says Judge William N. Gemmill, of the Superior Court in Chicago, we read, in commenting on the merits of a case before him. "The women feel that all they have to do is to come into court and ask it to give them money, and they can make the man pay for the rest of his life." The rebuke is widely echoed; the marital adventuress finds no pity in the press. These views are not peculiar to the jurists of Chicago, observes the Philadelphia *Record*. "They are cordially indorsed by judges of the municipal court in this city, who are daily in contact with problems of domestic relations, and by many thoughtful men and women concerned over the social consequences of divorce. 'Alimony,' says Judge Gorman, 'is a species of blackmail.' Judge Walsh finds it 'the greatest incentive to divorce.' Devised for the protection of women, alimony has become in many instances a means of oppressing men." "There is little doubt that many women, especially young women, enter into marriage—often with rich, elderly men—with their plans well laid even before the nuptial vows are exchanged," declares the Tulsa *World*. "In other words, they are making of wedlock a well-designed plot to extort a comfortable living (often a fortune) from their deluded victims, instead of accepting it as a solemn obligation involving permanence." Similarly the Columbus *Dispatch*, which notes:

P. & A. photograph

ALIMONY IS OUR "GREATEST CURSE"

Says Judge William N. Gemmill, of the Superior Court in Chicago. "The women," he asserts, "feel that all they have to do is to come into court and ask it to give them money, and they can make the man pay for the rest of his life."

> "It has become common for young, childless women to sue for divorce on meaningless grounds, poorly supported evidence, and with sympathy for their sex as their principal reliance, for the sole purpose of obtaining their independence, legally and financially. It has been a great field for adventuresses, and thousands of innocent men have been victimized.
>
> "It is gratifying that courts are beginning to take cognizance of this situation and to close the door against potential feminine parasites, without losing sight of the fact that under certain circumstances alimony is right and just."

When a man and woman stand equal before a court and ask divorce, comments the Camden *Post*, there should be no strings if it is granted. "If the separation is permitted the woman must have no more to gain from it materially than the man. Certain women chant constantly of equal rights. Usually those are the ones most eager to take advantage of the unequal rights granted them through the alimony abuse." The Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* notes that there can be no question of the justice of alimony payments for the support of children, and goes on to point out:

> "The obligations of a man who takes a woman to wife, and subsequently so abuses her that she can not live with him, do not end at divorce. But it is equally true that the routine granting of alimony, regardless of the cause of divorce, tends to weaken the marriage bond, and that the fixing of alimony at an amount sufficient to be an inducement to separation is a highly demoralizing influence."

SHOULD THE JEWS BE PROSELYTED?

WHY NOT LEAVE THE JEW "to his own devices as to his salvation?" Some twenty centuries of Christian missionary work among the Jews, *The Jewish Tribune* points out, have produced meager results, if any. The cessation of such activities, this journal suggests somewhat tartly, would be at least a "beautiful gesture." *The Jewish Tribune* is commenting on the results of a symposium conducted by itself among Christian leaders on whether missionary efforts should cease among Jews, as suggested by Dr. Edward L. Hunt, clergyman and director of America's Good-Will Union.

Most of the Christians interrogated, *The Tribune* records, favor the continuance of missionary work. But some feel otherwise, and we find Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, "America's radio minister," quoted thus:

International Newsreel photograph

DON'T PROSELYTE JEWS

Says Dr. Edward L. Hunt, director of America's Good-Will Union. Cessation of proselytism, agrees *The Jewish Tribune*, would be at least a "beautiful gesture."

> "I can not countenance the direct missionizing of Jews by Christians. It seems to me that in our country this is not the best solution of the problem. I believe that the best way in which to impress our brethren, the Jews, or the Christians, of the superiority of their respective religions is to manifest that superiority in our life and behavior."

The views of other Christian workers opposed to proselyting are presented in both direct quotation and summary by *The Jewish Tribune:*

> "The maintenance of special missions among Jews is disapproved by Rev. Dr. Samuel McCrea Cavert, co-chairman of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ.
>
> "'If the term (missionary work),' says Dr. Cavert, 'applies to the maintenance of special missions among the Jewish people as a distinctive racial or religious group, or any effort to weaken the hold of the synagog upon Jewish children and youth, I am thoroughly of the opinion that "missionary work" among Jews should cease.
>
> "'On the other hand, it is part of the Christian faith that there is something in the personality of Jesus that is supremely valuable for all men of all classes, races, and nations. For a Christian to renounce this conviction is virtually to give up his Christian faith, and I judge no one desires him to do so.'
>
> "Dr. William King, Executive Secretary of the Home Missions Council, takes the view exprest by the Home Missions Council in response to Dr. Israel Goldstein's recent address before that body on missionary activity:
>
> "'When little children from Jewish families come to our churches, Sunday schools, and our neighborhood houses, we believe it is desirable that they should come with the consent and approval of their parents. And furthermore, we do not believe in the conversion of men and women to Christianity by bribes or bait.'
>
> "Dr. Ralph W. Sockman, President of the Federation of Churches of New York, and pastor of the Madison Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, exprest the view that 'the organized efforts to proselyte Jews have not heretofore justified themselves, and their continuance does not receive my support.' Dr. Sockman feels, however, that if Jews are drawn to Christianity voluntarily, there should be no objection. 'If the presentation of the Christian view of Jesus,' Dr. Sockman continues, 'is so attractive that the fellow-members of his race are drawn to it voluntarily, I feel sure that all high-minded Jews would raise no objection.'"

Missionary work among the Jews, however, is regarded more favorably in other quarters. It is defended as essential to religion by Dr. Alfred Williams Anthony, Chairman of the Committee on Good-Will between Jews and Christians of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ. Said Dr. Anthony in reply to *The Jewish Tribune's* question:

> "It should be borne in mind that with many Christians the propagating of their faith is an essential part of their religion. One of the explicit commands of their Master bids them to make converts of all religions. Unfortunately, Jews do not seek to propagate their religion. They seek only to preserve it. The religion of the Jews, exprest in the Old Testament, repeats many exhortations and commands to bless the whole earth. Jews have at times in their history been propagandists of their faith. In order to be a good American and to be either a good Christian or a good Jew, should not both Jew and Christian undertake to share with others the best each possesses through the medium of speech and conduct? Is there any better gift for America and American ideals than the vitalizing of religion and the sharing of its blessings among all?"

HE FAVORS PROSELYTISM

Dr. Alfred Williams Anthony, Chairman of the Committee on Good-Will between Christians and Jews. Missionary work among all, he says, is essential to the Christian faith.

And we find these additional opinions on the same side:

> "Dr. W. Russell Bowie, pastor of Grace Episcopal Church, would oppose missionary activity only 'if in any sense it is supercilious or insincere. But I can not agree that there should be any ban on preaching Christ to all who listen, whether Jew or Gentile. Christianity would never have come into the world if its message had not been preached among the men of Israel.'
>
> "Dr. H. W. P. Faunce, President of Brown University and an active figure in good-will work between Jews and Christians, presents his point of view, as follows:
>
> "'Surely every man of spiritual vision,' says Dr. Faunce, 'whatever his form of faith, desires to give that faith to the whole world so far as he can. Every artist wishes to communicate his vision of beauty to his fellows. Every musician wishes that his sense of harmony and rhythm might be communicated to the nation. Every philanthropist wishes that his sense of the value of human lives might be shared by all. Every real Jew wishes that the visions of Isaiah and the songs of David might be shared with the whole round world, and every true Christian must desire that the life of Jesus of Nazareth might be repeated in every human life to-day.
>
> "'If this be missionary work, then we must make the most of it. It is simply human nature that the best we know we should desire to share with our fellow men.
>
> "'A Jewish student was in my office. He said, "I am a Jew and expect to remain so, but it seems to me that Jesus himself was a Jew and embodied all the finest teachings of our ancient prophets. Why can I not be both a Jew and a Christian?" I told him he was exactly right, and that I hoped he would be both as long as he lived.'"

Editorially, *The Tribune* feels that "We are witnessing the dawn of a better day in the relations between Christian and Jew. There is a spirit of tolerance—even among the *bitter-enders*—which should be refreshing to every liberal-minded person who recalls the age-old hostility between the faiths." Continuing, the editorial says:

> "It must be admitted that, from Christian premises, Dr.

Anthony has much to justify him when he contends that missionary activity is implicit in Christianity. From its very start, Christianity was a missionary movement. From a sectarian standpoint, we may grant him his point. But Dr. Cadman, we believe, is more far-seeing when he announces his refusal to countenance missionary activity among American Jews. For the fact is plain that such missionary activity among Jews has had twenty centuries of experimenting. In that time it has resorted to every device, from coercion and torture to bribes and bait of every kind. Dr. Anthony will admit the result, as far as gaining converts, has been almost *nil*, but as regards increasing friction it has worked all too well."

Commenting on the statement of Dr. Faunce, *The Jewish Tribune* says:

> "If the Christian way of life is superior, will not Dr. Faunce agree with us that the best way to impress the Jew with it is for Christians to live in accordance with its light?
>
> "Dr. Faunce is president of a great university. Recently he forbade the organization of Jewish fraternities there, on the ground that denominational fraternities breed a spirit of separatism, hostile to the spirit of democracy. Very beautiful is the reason for the ban, but not so beautiful is the fact that the Christian fraternities at Brown will not accept Jewish members, and Mr. Louis Marshall was well within his grounds, recently, when he protested that under the circumstances Jewish students had every right to organize their own fraternities.
>
> "Without bitterness, we say to President Faunce that the Christian vision which he has in mind can be much more successfully imparted by missionary activity brought to bear on the intolerant members of his own campus fraternities than through the direct effort to missionize among Jews."

"THE PROPER STUDY OF MANKIND"

YALE UNIVERSITY IS TO EXPLORE a new vast field of education with a plentiful purse of $7,500,000, the aim being no less than to study man and his behavior, and to coordinate and make more practical application of the discoveries of all branches of science to the benefit of man and society. To some, the subject looks deadly enough, but in the light of approving comment we may see a little way through the thick haze which surrounds this yet unexplored continent, and envisage the wonderful possibilities it holds for the improvement of ourselves, individually and collectively. The professorial explorers will try to discover the interrelations of law, crime, social institutions and medicine and applied science. Problems which baffle the doctor, the psychiatrist, the psychologist, the biologist, the physiologist and others of the learned professions having to do with man, his needs, his aspirations and his worries, may be solved when all the branches of science are brought together into a related whole and made into a lamp of knowledge to light the way over paths that are still dark. "In brief," comments the New York *Evening World*, "the purpose is to make the discoveries of science serve humanity better in all fields of activity."

The adventure is made possible by various subsidies and gifts from the Rockefeller Foundation, the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial, the Commonwealth Fund, established by Mrs. Stephen B. Harkness, and others. The research organization which heads the undertaking is called the Institute of Human Relations. It aims, writes a staff correspondent of the New York *Times*, "to bring together psychologists, biologists, economists, and sociologists, who will join with their colleagues in such fields of applied science as the law, medicine and psychiatry to correlate knowledge of the mind and body and of individual and group conduct, and to study further the interrelations of the many factors which govern or influence human behavior." The institute, Dr. James Rowland Angell, President of Yale, told the correspondent, "is based on the belief that, speaking precisely, the living human body and the human mind are not separate, but interdependent entities, and that similarly the individual and the social group can be understood only in relation to each other." He cites the "old family doctor" as a vanishing type which the new institute might recreate in a higher and better form through instilling in modern specialists some of the general knowledge of human beings which the "old family doctor" acquired by close association with patients.

Some indication of the path the institute will follow is afforded by Dean Hutchins of the Law School, who says the importance of cooperation between the law and social science "will be obvious if you consider two contemporary problems which the institute might study—the family and crime. The present ineffective rules of law on these subjects must be ascribed in large measure to the fact that legal doctrines have been regarded as ends in themselves, having no relation to the individual and group behavior they were intended to govern. The institute will study the rules of law in relation to life as it is being lived in the United States to-day in the light of all the data that economists, political scientists, psychologists, and psychiatrists can bring to bear upon them."

This vast program stirs up a good deal of interested comment in the press. The subject is of such tremendous magnitude, that even tho it has advanced to its present state of organization, remarks the New Haven *Register*, "it still remains mysterious to the greatest degree, and intrigues one more than a little because of the wonderful possibilities that may lie hidden just around the many corners of the pathway that has been laid out so painstakingly and thoughtfully." The institute should make important contributions to different fields of technical learning, as well as to the science of living, says the Washington *Post*. For—

> "There is a prevalent belief in this country that education is too theoretical; that there is too much energy spent in learning principles and acquiring information that will never be of practical value to the student. Many leading educators are now agreed that the foremost problem of the colleges is to make application of the knowledge they teach, so that it may be manifest in the lives, rather than merely stored in the memories, of young men and women. If Yale, through its Institute of Human Relations, succeeds in vitalizing education in this manner, its experiment will go far toward answering the great question: 'What is education?'"

But will it? When the new Yale institute has assembled all the sociologists, biologists, psychologists, and economists, and has made its research into all the human motives and actions and classified them and noted their interrelations, "what are they going to do about it?" asks Rossiter Johnson in a letter to the New York *Herald Tribune*. He reminds us that there "is already such an institute, with a vastly greater endowment than the one projected, with many years of experience and, most important of all, with power to do something about it." He writes:

> "This institute consists of our courts of law, which are engaged every day in research work having to do with human motives, human actions and their interrelations—not in criminal cases alone, but also in every civil cause they try.
>
> "I know a man who says it seems to him that when these great gifts are thrown upon already wealthy and busy institutions, the faculty sometimes has to invent new ologies to give employment to the new shekels.
>
> "Let me speak seriously on a subject that is very near my heart. I believe it would be the best thing that could happen to our country if every boy or girl approaching maturity could have a simple college education as it was understood a few generations ago, with all the essentials, not overloaded with ologies or with too much research work. Many small colleges are bravely endeavoring to do this very thing, most of them on pitifully limited capital. For instance, there is one in the Ozark Mountains in Arkansas. It is coeducational, and has about 200 students. Some of the boys walk miles across the mountains to get to it, and some of its buildings have been constructed by the students themselves. There are others throughout the country. Whenever I read of a great gift to a great educational institution, I think what 1 per cent. of this might do for a small one."

CURRENT POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department can not be returned

MAN'S competition with nature is always feeble, and nature defeats him in the end, so we read this poem in the London *Sunday Times:*

BOUNDARIES

By Ruth Harrison

Why speak of boundaries?
For you can lay
A hedge, and I can take a pile of stones
And build a wall, and any bag o' bones
Can plant a row of trees across our way.
Yet of us all, who is there that can turn
The flowing, shapely curve of hill aside,
Or break the cup wherein the valleys wide
Drink deep of mists and to sky-spaces yearn?
And lo, when colours glow and shadows pass
Like wind across the land, what care have they
For staying hedge or wall? They mould their way
To sweeping hills; they bend like flowers in grass
Beneath their breath the daunting boundary line,
Sunk in the rich fulfilment of design.

This fancy in *Bozart* (Atlanta) leads us to adopt *Hamlet's* question, "Well said, old mole, Canst work i' the earth so fast?"

BRAVADO

By Cale Young Rice

When I am put to bed by death
And tucked in by the gravedigger
Under a blanket of red clay,
As big as I or a little bigger,
I shall find the means to walk—
If means are—through rocks and rivers,
And listening to the atoms talk
Cull some wisdom from their quivers.
I shall ply the mole with queries,
Ask of the blind earthworm the way.
From queer bony fossil-series
Learn if life has gone astray.
Learn if up is better than down,
If ascent has any meaning;
If the anthill or the town
Is the aim toward which Time's leaning.
I shall have great whiles as spirit,
If I'm that; if not as dust—
Which at least has *this* merit,
Senselessness to any thrust.

Interest is aroused in the poetic gifts of Colonel Lindbergh's fiancée, and the New York *Sun* lifts the following from a back number of the Smith College monthly, written while Miss Morrow was a student there:

REMEMBRANCE

By Anne Spencer Morrow

Your hands have curved about this bowl
Your lips
Have left a kiss upon this teacup's rim.
Frail and inanimate things that can outlast
Your beauty—
Have they no memory of you singing still
About them, echoes of your melody,
If I might catch my breath and bow my head
To hear?
Do their bright surfaces remember not
So faint and tremulous flutter of the wings
Of light and shade and color that were you?
No print of touch, no perfume lingering
That beauty's ghost joined hand to hand might serve
As beauty's self, refashioning your loveliness for me?
Mute bowl—
Mute cup—
I might as vainly ask
The scent of some late jonquil to recall
Lost April.

Canaries have been caged so long that they have forgotten they were ever anything but prisoners, but larks are different; or so the London *Spectator* would have us believe:

THE HOPE OF A CAGED LARK

(To M. A.)

By Helen Thorp

Once I sprang from emerald grass
Straight to a sapphire sky.
Now I am caged;
My feet are on a mournful turf,
My head's pressed near a board,
And all day long I seek the door.
As I must live, so must I breathe,
And as I breathe, I sing;
I sing of all my lonely grief,
Of the blue sky I cannot mount,
And I am wild with panic fear.
The door will soon be open wide
And I shall once again be free
When I can fly no more.

But I will fly on spirit wings
And like a dart I'll go;
As shooting stars fall straight to earth
So will I upward flash.
I'll fly high up in Heaven's dome
Singing a song in ecstasy,
As no bird sang before.
The Seraphim will cease their cry,
And the angels will kneel down,
And God shall silence all the birds
To hear my song . . .
Then I will drop upon His knees
And tell Him all my earthly griefs,
And He will stroke my feathers down,
And He will weep celestially!
He'll take me in His mighty hands
And press me gently to His heart,
And I shall see the secrets there
As through a crystal glass.

Masefield or Conrad would never have written this. We take it as a satire on the old "call of the sea." It is in the Manchester *Guardian:*

SEA FEVER

By Lucio

"The tendency in ship furnishing is to eliminate as far as possible the idea that a passenger is on board a ship."—*Significant pronouncement made at Liverpool.*

I must down to the seas again, to the lonely sea and the sky,
And all I ask is a ship done up to look like the land that's dry,
With a palm lounge and a ballroom floor and the loose legs shaking,
And a bedroom suite with a bath complete and a bed for the morrow's waking.

I must down to the seas again, for the call is come from afar,
I can hear the tinkle of ice again in Ye Olde Englyshe Cocktaile Barre;
And all I ask is a man's hand (say, "three no trumps" or over),
And a partner with sense to understand that we're both of us well in clover.

I must down to the seas again, to the mariner's restless path,
Where the radiators line the way to the Café and Turkish Bath;
And all I ask is for marble halls with an orchestra skilled and tireless,
And a square meal and an armchair and the news of the day by wireless.

"Parting at Autumn" might also stand for a title to Mr. Funk's lyric in the New York *Herald Tribune:*

SOLACE

By Wilfred J. Funk

. . . *all is not lost, dear child,*
Dear little girl, your bitterness will pass,
For with the spring the rose will bloom again,
The friendly hills in their green veils of grass
Will feel the slender arrows of the rain.

The tides will balance in their silver scales,
The full moon spill its petals on the lea,
And little breezes harry with their flails
The grasses of the dunes—and we shall see

The high waves run the keyboard of the beach,
As now, in thunder, and here where we stand
Spread out their shining shields, and slowly reach
With lacy fingers melting in the sand:
All is not lost, dear child . . .

This is the pater-familias of the college-boy of the Middle West who writes home for money for coon-skin coats. We read it in *The Tanager* (Grinnell College), Grinnell, Iowa.

BACK RENT

By Jay G. Sigmund

He plowed it with a rusty share,
And harrowed it too late for grain;
The seed was poor he scattered there—
The season lacked sufficient rain.

When corn was right for laying by,
His stand was meager on the knoll;
This bayou field he sowed to rye
For straw to bed his mare and foal.

Then there was hail with early frost—
Cutworms and mice and grackles, too;
The whole potato crop was lost—
Moles tunneled all the summer through.

Next spring his mate will fashion seams
In tattered clothes which long before
She hung on dusty attic beams—
The weeds are tall . . . the corn crop poor.

Here is the conquering spirit apparently not quenched in our newcomers. *The New Yorker* prints this:

SONG OF THE NEW YORK IMMIGRANTS

By Carroll Carroll

Terrace your turrets,
Towering town,
Rising above us,
Glowering down;

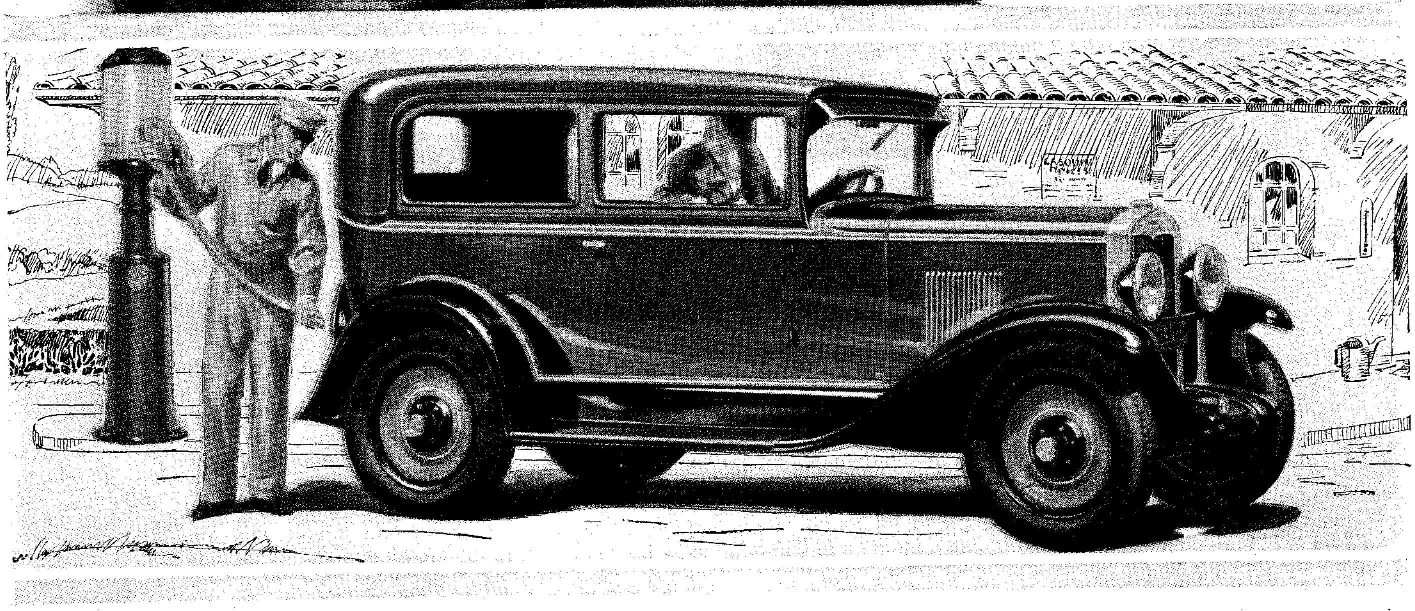
We've beaten forests,
Furrowed the plain,
Gutted the mountains,
Conquered The Main.

Sons of our fathers,
We'll pioneer:
Wrest from confusion
Another frontier.

"Autumn Reveries," printed in our issue of January 5, should be credited to Madeleine Maschenross of Kearny, New Jersey, instead of Muriel Rubert.

for Economical Transportation

CHEVROLET



Better than 20 Miles *to the* Gallon!

Of all the performance qualities which make the new Chevrolet Six an outstanding achievement in advanced design, none is creating more wide-spread comment and approval than its ability to deliver better than twenty miles to the gallon of gasoline.

Such economy of operation would be unusual in *any* automobile. But in the new Chevrolet it is literally amazing! For here it is combined with all the superiorities of six-cylinder performance—tremendous reserve power, thrilling speed, flashing acceleration and marvelous six-cylinder smoothness.

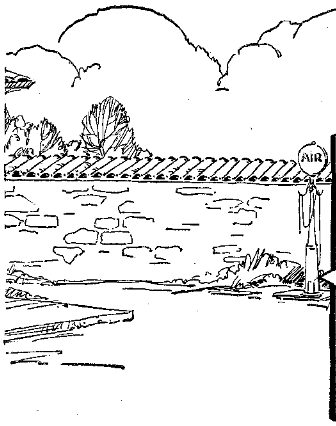
When the new Chevrolet six-cylinder motor was in the first stages of development years ago, Chevrolet and General Motors engineers regarded fuel-economy as a factor of vital importance.

Over one hundred different motors were designed and tested during a period of four years. And the present power plant was approved and adopted only after it had displayed an all-round performance unapproached in any other low-priced car . . . and had clearly demonstrated its ability to operate so economically that anyone who could afford an automobile could afford to own and operate a Chevrolet Six!

This remarkable fuel-economy has been achieved by utilizing numerous engineering advancements, such as non-detonating high-compression cylinder head, hot spot manifold, acceleration pump and semi-automatic spark control.

Visit your Chevrolet dealer and inspect the beautiful new Fisher bodies. Ask for a demonstration. Learn by actual experience how masterfully this great new automobile handles in traffic—how easily it sweeps up the steepest hill—how quietly and smoothly it maintains full throttle speed for hour after hour over any road in perfect comfort. And as you drive, remember that it re-emphasizes Chevrolet's fundamental policy expressed in the famous Chevrolet slogan "For Economical Transportation."

CHEVROLET MOTOR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICHIGAN
Division of General Motors Corporation



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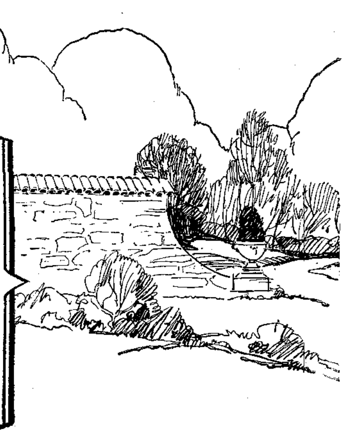
– a Six in the price range of the four!

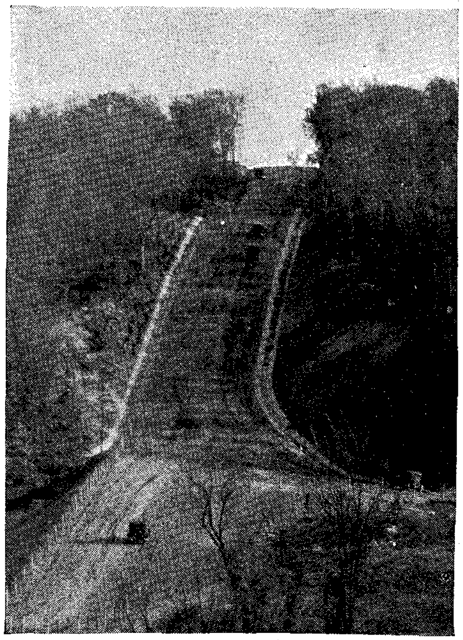
The ROADSTER	$525	*The* COACH	*The Convertible* LANDAU . .	$725
The PHAETON .	$525	$595	Sedan Delivery . . .	$595
The COUPE . .	$595		Light Delivery Chassis	$400
The SEDAN . .	$675		1½ Ton Chassis . . .	$545
The Sport CABRIOLET	$695	*All prices f. o. b. factory Flint, Michigan*	1½ Ton Chassis with Cab . . .	$650

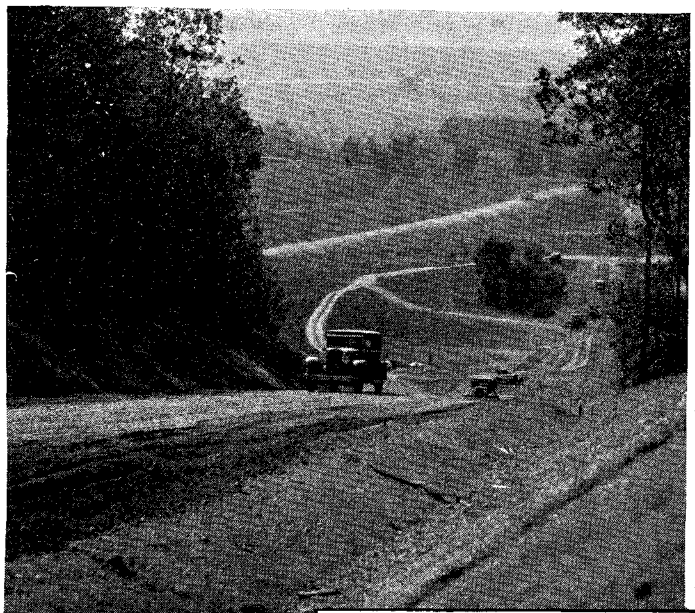


QUALITY AT LOW COST

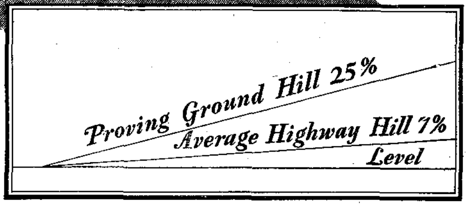
No. 3. *Inside pictures of the General Motors Proving Ground*

The steepest hill at the Proving Ground—25%





When you realize that the hills encountered in ordinary driving average only seven per cent in grade, you will appreciate how much *harder* are the tests at General Motors' Proving Ground.



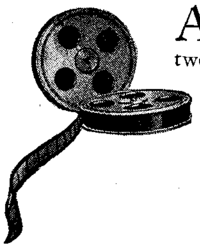
THE Proving Ground occupies 1268 acres near Milford, Michigan, convenient to all General Motors' car divisions. It is a great "outdoor laboratory" where automobiles can be tested in a scientific manner under conditions that are exactly comparable. Especially constructed roads and hills duplicate every driving condition.

At the Proving Ground the General Motors car divisions thoroughly test and prove their new models before they are offered to the public.

Here also cars of different American and European makes are tested after they are put on the market, thereby enabling General Motors to know precisely how its products compare with others in their respective price classes.

The tests involve speed, power, endurance, braking, riding comfort, handling ease, fuel, oil and tire consumption, body style—every phase of car construction and performance. And claims and opinions are reduced to *facts*.

* * *



A MOTION PICTURE showing the Proving Ground in actual operation is available in lengths of one, two, or four reels, free of all charges except those of transportation. It may be borrowed by schools, clubs, churches, and other organizations. Please specify whether the 35mm or 16mm width is desired and give several weeks' notice in advance of showings. Write to Institutional Advertising Department, General Motors, Detroit.

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SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

WHAT A METEOR DID TO SIBERIA

IN THE EARLY MORNING OF JULY 30, 1908, forty thousand tons of iron shot down out of the sky and struck the earth a blow which was felt a thousand miles away. This great meteorite fortunately fell in the wilderness of Siberia. If it had landed in New York City it would have crumpled every sky-scraper, and not one human being or animal would have survived. And, of course, there is no inherent reason why a similar missile may not strike New York, Chicago, or any other spot, big or little, while the reader is perusing these lines. Russian peasants five hundred miles away saw the flash in the sky and heard the celestial visitor explode and crash in the earth. This was told in our issue for June 30, 1928. Since that time Russian scientists have been searching for the meteor, and an expedition led by Prof. Leonide A. Kulik, of the Russian Academy of Sciences, and Prof. Victor Sitin, of the Siberian Archeological Society, has at last located it. Returning from a difficult journey through the Siberian wilderness, Professor Kulik has brought photographs of the great crater in the earth's surface made by the meteorite, and has made a report of the frightful cataclysm which followed. We read in an article contributed to *The American Weekly* (New York):

"Scientists and novelists have tried to imagine what would happen if a comet or large meteorite struck the earth, but not until Professor Kulik came back did science have any accurate and true picture of what really would happen.

"Professor Kulik became interested in this supposed meteorite several years ago. In 1927 a preliminary expedition located what seemed to be the proper site, but the expedition had to return promptly, as food and supplies were low and it was necessary to get out ahead of the terrible Siberian winter.

"Last summer Professor Kulik made another search, accompanied by Professor Sitin and other scientific assistants. This second expedition, just returned to Moscow, brings the first eye-witness accounts of the scars left by this great cosmic encounter, also the first samples and photographs to prove earlier statements below the truth rather than exaggerated.

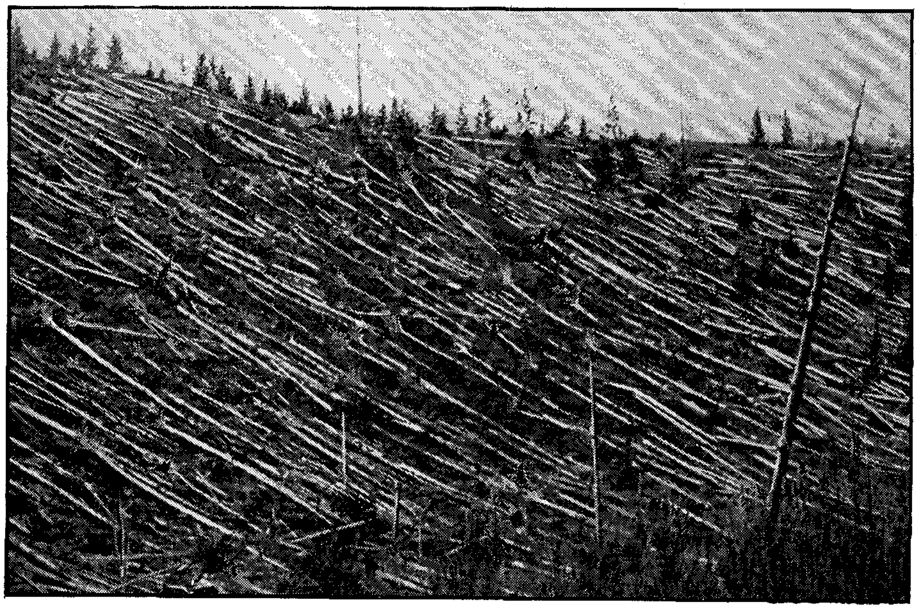
"Over an area of three or four square miles, at the precise spot where the swarm of meteors hit, the ground is pitted and torn, Professor Kulik and Professor Sitin report, as tho by long bombardment by the world's heaviest artillery. Pits and ridges and shell-holes alternate as in the most ravaged of European battle-fields. Over the top of this utter devastation the expedition found a thin layer of new moss and peat, as tho nature were trying to hide the scar with the inconquerable vegetation of the tundra.

"But both at the center of impact and for hundreds of miles around it signs are unmistakable of what has occurred. Few spots on earth are more difficult for civilized man to reach, but perhaps none would seem to a scientist more worth the trouble of a visit.

"Leaving the Trans-Siberian Railway at the pioneer town of Taishet, 3,500 miles from Moscow, the expedition first made its way through 300 miles of unmapped jungle, underbrush and peat bogs. At that distance stands the last rude outpost of civilization, a tiny village of bearded Russian peasants. Beyond this the path lay through two hundred more miles of absolute wilderness."

Suddenly, we are told, the expedition came upon signs of the twenty-year-old catastrophe. Trees lay flat and charred on the ground. Scattered here and there were scorched or whitened skeletons of deer. Marching for nearly thirty miles through ever-increasing signs of desolation, the expedition came at last to the indubitable spot where the great group of meteors struck. We read further:

"This spot resembles, as Professor Kulik and Professor Sitin describe it, what might be seen if an instantaneous cold wave froze solid the ripples created by a stone dropt into a giant lake. The mass of the meteors must have equaled, the Russian scientists estimate, at least 40,000 tons. Probably its two hundred or more separate projectiles were moving at speeds of 1,500 or 2,000 miles an hour.



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FELLED BY THE METEOR'S BREATH

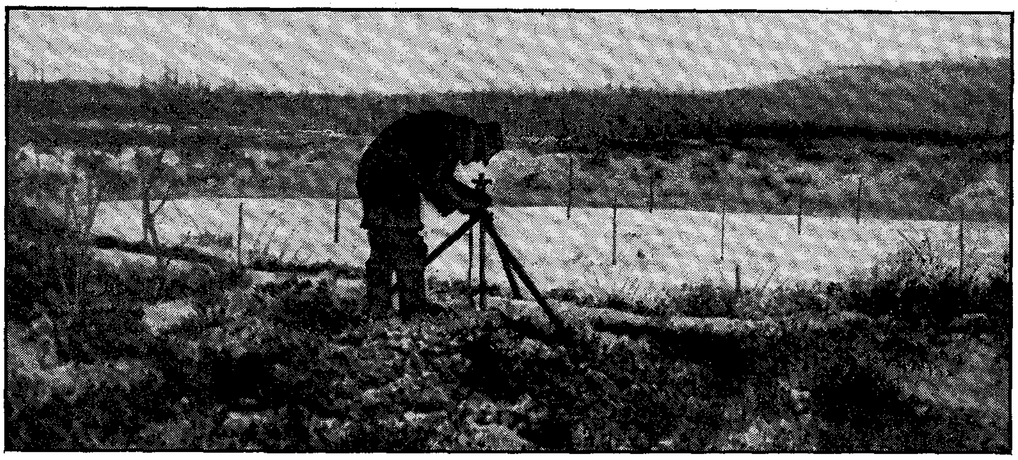
Photograph by Prof. Leonide Kulik, head of the Russian Academy of Sciences, showing how the air comprest in front of the meteorite rushed out, stripping limbs from trees, tearing them up by the roots and spreading them flat on the ground. A few scrubby second-growth trees have since sprung up.

"So enormous was the impact that the solid ground heaved outward from the spot in giant ridges, like waves in water. These circular ridges can still be seen, the scientists report, surrounding the central crater that the shell-holes left and where single fragments entered the ground. The whole picture is not unlike a giant duplicate of what happens when a brick from a tall chimney-top falls into a puddle of mud. Solid ground actually must have splashed outward in every direction.

"Still further devastation was wrought, however, outside this central area of shell-holes and waves pushed up in the solid ground. For a distance of from ten to fifteen miles around this central spot the scientists fround the countryside scorched and charred as tho by a gigantic blow-torch, which is just what probably happened to it. Before it actually hit the ground, the great swarm of meteors must have traversed two hundred or three hundred miles of the earth's air. Pushed ahead of it was doubtless a giant bubble of superheated atmosphere, hotter than the blast of any earthly furnace and under the enormous pressure produced by the meteor's flight. That white-hot air blast was probably responsible for the burnt spot which surrounds the place where the meteorite lies.

"For an additional ten or twenty miles on every side of the scorched area, making a total circle fifty to sixty miles in diameter, the great air-wave which shot out at enormous speed from the point of impact has left its signature in another way. Millions of once living trees are laid down in concentric circles, each tree with its dead top pointing outward from the explosion,

> like soldiers dropt in their tracks by a wave of sudden death swept over a parade-ground.
>
> "Each of the falling meteoric fragments must have worked, the Russian scientists imagine, like a gigantic piston. Air compress beneath them had to escape. So violently did this air rush outward that almost every tree within a radius of twenty-five or thirty miles was blown over like a toothpick in a hurricane. Perhaps never before or since in human history, not even during such gigantic volcanic explosions as those of Vesuvius in Roman times or of Mount Pelée on Martinique a generation ago, has the world witnessed any wind-storm approaching in violence the hot blast which laid low those millions of Siberian trees.
>
> "Even at distances farther from the point of impact these atmospheric signs of the catastrophe are remembered. At the nearest villages, several hundred miles away, peasants still alive remember seeing the great flash of light in the sky on that early July morning twenty years ago. Some of them recall the air-wave, powerful enough to knock people over, to break windows, to blow about loose boards and other light objects. At the railway station, nearly five hundred miles away, the earth shock was distinctly felt, but was ascribed to an earthquake."



THIS SPOT WAS AN INFERNO ON JULY 30, 1908

Professor Kulik taking a photograph and measurements at the edge of the main crater, where the largest mass of this celestial visitor buried itself in the earth. Pits like this cover three or four square miles.

Having found the right spot and seen the unmistakable signs of the gigantic heat-waves and air-waves created by the meteoric projectiles, Professor Kulik and his companions started to sink a shaft to reach and sample one of the larger fragments, but this proved impossible because of water. Not only is the site in marshy country, but the crater has trapt the rain and snow water ever since. Only by using caissons like those used to sink the foundations of bridges will it be possible, Professor Kulik fears, to reach and extract the enormous masses of metal believed to lie below. It might, of course, be possible to sink shafts in the winter, when the ground is frozen, but he is not confident that this plan would succeed. The writer goes on:

> "Some small samples of the meteoric material were found, and have been brought to Moscow, where hey will be examined by specialists in the Russian laboratories. These samples indicate, it is reported, that the meteorites were of the rarer and more valuable iron variety, rather than stony ones.
>
> "The value of the metals in the Siberian find is estimated by Mr. Sitin as between one hundred million and two hundred million dollars, chiefly for the iron and the platinum. It is admitted to be extremely doubtful, however, whether these metals could be worked profitably on a commercial scale in such an inaccessible and inhospitable region as that in which the meteorites lie.
>
> "At any rate, the chief object of further investigations of the site which Russian scientific authorities plan for next summer is not the recovery of any valuable materials that may exist, but the obtaining of further scientific information about an event almost unique in the recorded history of the world, but probably destined to occur many more times before man disappears from the planet. It is planned to send to the region during the coming summer a squadron of airplanes, from which air photographs can be made, to show the exact shape and size of the crater, and perhaps to estimate the probable direction of the meteorites' fall."

CIDER AND VINEGAR FROM BANANAS

THE POSSIBILITY OF USING spoiled bananas for this purpose is shown by laboratory experiments conducted by Harry von Loesecke, of the United Fruit Company, and described by him in *Industrial and Engineering Chemistry* (New York). Practically any fruit-juice capable of fermentation may be utilized for preparing vinegar, he tells us. Vinegars have been made from oranges, peaches, and watermelons. In the United States, however, by far the greater amount of vinegar is prepared from apples, and the word "vinegar" is synonymous with "cider vinegar." In fact, the Federal food standards restrict the term to indicate cider vinegar made from the fresh juice of apples. He goes on:

> "The work reported was undertaken to indicate a possible means of utilizing bananas not readily marketable because of excessive scarring or overripeness. Unfortunately, circumstances did not permit the work to be carried beyond laboratory-scale production, but it is hoped the present results may at some time serve as a nucleus for further work on a semicommercial scale.
>
> "The banana mash, consisting of the pulp and peel of ripe fruit, contained on an average 16 per cent. fermentable sugars. A portion was pasteurized and, after cooling, inoculated. The mash was then incubated for about three days, until vigorous fermentation had set in. This fermenting mixture, constituting the 'starter,' was then used to inoculate a larger portion of banana mash.
>
> "Acetic-acid bacteria are surprizingly abundant in the banana mashes, and if not pasteurized as described acetification will proceed faster than alcoholic fermentation, resulting in a low yield. In general, the mash was in vigorous fermentation within forty-eight hours, and the fermentation was complete in fourteen days.
>
> "When fermentation had ceased the mixture was filtered through cheesecloth and the residual pulp was prest in a small fruit-press. The milky filtrate was then centrifuged to remove the suspended yeast as much as possible. The yield of fermented juice, called banana cider, amounted to 56 per cent. of the weight of the fruit taken, and its alcohol content varied from 6.55 to 10.12 per cent., depending upon the ripeness of the fruit and the efficiency of the fermentation.
>
> "The rate of acetification of an alcoholic solution is proportional to the amount of oxygen in contact with the components. If the surface of the alcoholic solution is increased the rate is increased. This is the principle of the generator process in which the fermenting juice is allowed to trickle over coke, beechwood or rattan shavings, or pumice, in order to increase the extent of surface exposed to the air.
>
> "In the present work a small glass tube was packed with beechwood shavings, previously boiled in water, dried, and then impregnated with a good strong vinegar. Banana cider, to which had been added about one-third of its volume of strong vinegar, was then allowed to trickle through the column of shavings. It was found that it required about fifty hours to convert 1 liter of cider to vinegar.
>
> "Freshly prepared vinegar from the laboratory generator was light yellow and possest a harsh flavor and odor. The yield of vinegar amounted to 73.8 per cent. of the cider taken.
>
> "More favorable results were obtained in preparing vinegar by the Orleans process. The fermented juice was placed in flasks of 1 liter capacity, which were filled about three-quarters full, and the neck plugged with cotton. About one-fourth of its volume of strong vinegar was then added. Finally a large gelatinous mass, 'the mother of vinegar,' results.
>
> "After acetification was complete the vinegar was filtered from the 'mother,' clarified, bottled, and then pasteurized.
>
> "Banana vinegar obtained by the Orleans process was light amber in color, and possest an agreeable aroma and taste. After standing in bottles for five months the color darkened slightly, becoming a very light brown."

BREEDING ENEMIES OF OUR INSECT FOES

"BENEFICIAL" PARASITES—that is, beneficial to man, are those that infest and kill pests that injure our domestic animals and cultivated trees and plants. These beneficial parasites are now being bred and exported in large quantities to points where their services are needed to war against local pests. Says *Science* (New York):

"A laboratory for breeding beneficial parasites, established by the British Empire Marketing Board, has now been at work for rather more than a year. Consignments of insects have been sent out in response to requests from Canada, New Zealand, Australia, South Africa, Kenya, the Falkland Islands, and different parts of England. Between 20,000 and 30,000 larvæ of the pine tortrix, 90 per cent. infected with a parasite that attacks it in its larval stage, were recently collected (largely from Brandon, in Suffolk) for Ontario. Ontario also received 20,000 parasites of the greenhouse white fly, which was exported on whole tomato sprigs and sent over in cold storage.

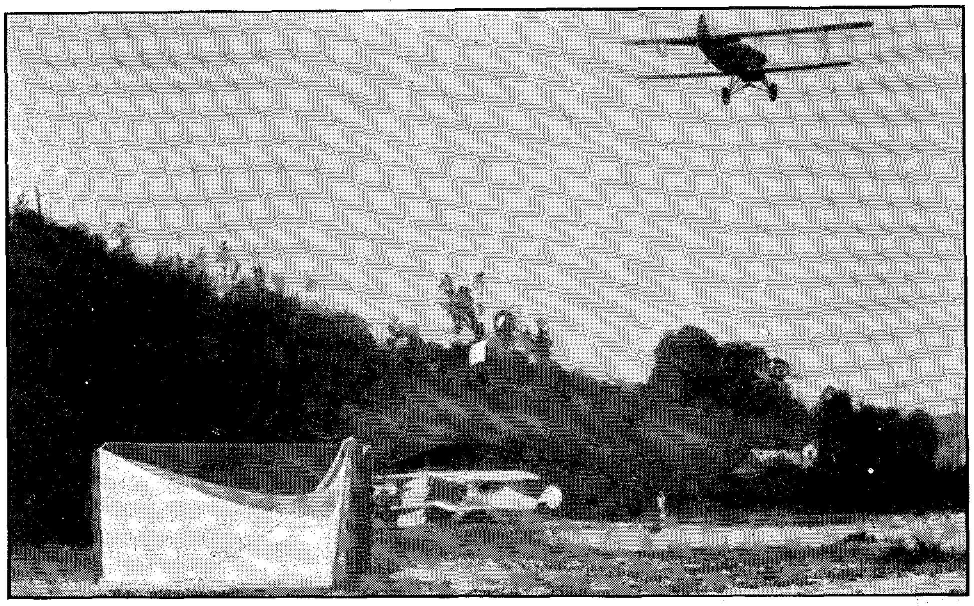
"Adult parasites of a scale insect that attacks fruit were sent over in small sealed test-tubes to Vancouver and provided with raisins for nourishment in transit. The wood wasp *Sirex* infests most timber-growing countries. Its larvæ bore their way into tree trunks, leaving behind them neat circular tunnels in the wood. The *Sirex* parasite is another fly, *Rhyssa*, with a long ovipositor which it thrusts right through the grain of the wood until it penetrates the body of the wood wasp larva, on which it lays its egg. Three hundred and fifty of these *Rhyssa* larvæ have been collected in Devon and shipped to the Cawthron Institute in New Zealand.

"The sheep blow-fly, a big greenbottle, lays its eggs in dirty and matted wool on living sheep, and the maggots that hatch out eat their way into the animal's body. There is, however, a parasite which in turn lays its eggs in the blow-fly maggot and eventually kills it. Hundreds of thousands of these maggots, with their appropriate parasites, are being bred at the laboratories, and some have already been exported in the chrysalis stage to Australia, South Africa, and the Falkland Islands, where the blow-fly causes enormous loss of sheep life. Other recent exports include parasites of the woolly aphis of the apple, sent to India and Kenya Colony, and of the earwig, sent to New Zealand and Canada. Three Australian scientific men from the Commonwealth Department of Entomology are carrying out research at the laboratories under the superintendent, Dr. Thompson, who is himself a Canadian. One is working on the sheep maggot, or blow-fly, already mentioned; one on a parasite of the apple-ravaging codling-moth, and one on an insect that attacks a troublesome weed, Saint-John's-wort. Dr. Myers, of the Farnham Royal staff, has gone to the West Indies to deal with tropical parasites, and he will organize shipments of beneficial insects between the various islands and British Guiana."

PICKING UP MAIL FROM A MOVING PLANE

HOW AN AIR-MAIL FLYER may pick up a mail-bag without stopping, and deliver one, too, at the same time, if he wishes, is told by a contributor to *The Scientific American* (New York, March). This, or some similar device, thinks *The American*, "may become a vital factor in speeding up aerial transportation." We read:

"Ever since the early days of the air-mail and aerial transportation of freight and express, one of the drawbacks to increased speed has been the necessity of landing every time the plane has something to deliver or pick up. Such landings make it necessary to lengthen schedules far beyond the actual flying time between terminals and therefore tend to reduce one of the greatest advantages of aerial transportation—time saving. Consequently, the attention of inventors has been drawn to devices which will permit loading and unloading the plane while in flight. One of these was invented by Dr. Lytle S. Adams, of Seattle, Washington, and the details of it have just been made available.



Illustrations by courtesy of *The Scientific American*

THE PICK-UP SYSTEM IN ACTION

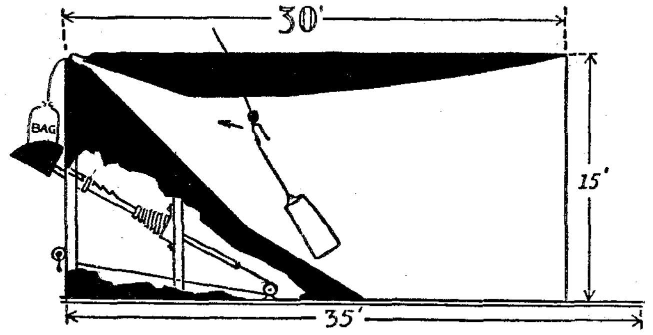
This view gives an excellent idea of the operation of the air-mail pick-up system. Notice the cable suspended from the plane, the released thimble, and the package thrown forward from the trap by the catapult.

"A careful study of the illustrations and of the following description will make plain the operation of this clever system. The equipment on the airplane includes a long, thin cable, wound on a suitable drum and provided with a ball of special construction on the free end. On the ground is a peculiarly shaped structure such as illustrated. The top of this structure or trap slopes toward the center, where there is a long slot. When the cable with the ball on the end is lowered from the plane, the pilot maneuvers so that the ball, assisted by the curved sides of the trap, enters the slot. The ball then travels to the end of the slot, where a slotted thimble has been fitted, and in which is a hole so small that the ball can not pass through. Attached to this thimble is the bag, sack, or other package to be picked up. The ball pulls the thimble from the end of the slot, a catapult throws the bag forward at a predetermined speed, and the plane flies on with its load. The cable is then wound up on the power-operated drum and the bag brought into the plane through a trap-door.

"Of course, all precautions are taken to prevent accidents. A friction clutch on the drum allows slippage in case of a slight entanglement, and the cable is of such size that it will break if too great a load is imposed upon it.

"With this system it is possible to deliver and pick up at the same time. The ball is provided with a removable section held in place by spring friction. To this is attached a thimble, and to the thimble is fastened the package to be delivered. The pilot maneuvers as described, and the ball and package enters the trap. At the end of the slot the restriction is too great for the thimble to pass through, so the rear portion of the ball is pulled out, leaving the delivered package. The rest of the ball goes on and picks up the other thimble and the waiting package.

"The catapult can be adjusted to handle packages weighing from fifty to two hundred pounds. The package is thrown forward automatically as the ball on the cable picks up the thimble. This places less strain on the cable."



A CROSS-SECTION OF A BALL TRAP

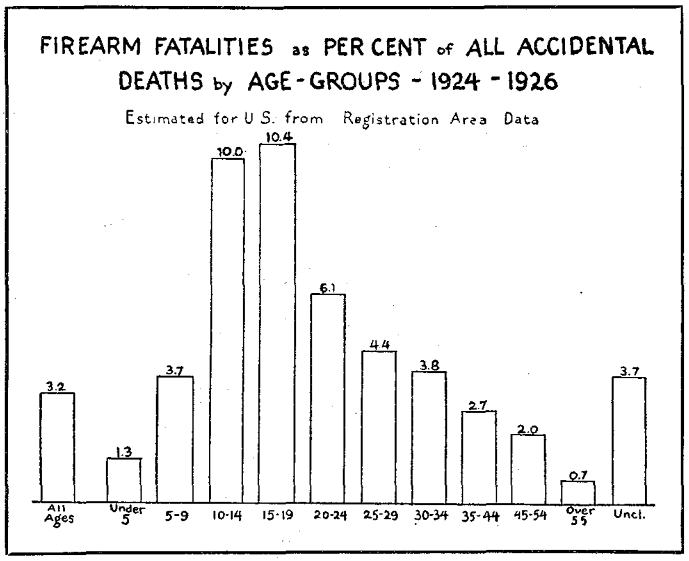
Showing in simplified form the location of the various parts of the aerial delivery and pick-up system as described in the article.

ACCIDENTAL DEATHS FROM FIREARMS

THOSE WHO SHOOT THEMSELVES by accident, or are shot accidentally by others, are mostly men, we are told by a writer in *Public Safety* (Chicago). Moreover, the percentage of boys who die in this way is over thrice as great as in other accidents. It is instructive, he begins, to inquire what the most recent experience available in this country has been with firearms as a cause of accidental deaths. And he then proceeds:

"Such a study shows that accidental deaths resulting from the use or misuse of firearms are about 3 per cent. of all accidental deaths in this country. This figure and all following data are the result of an analysis of this type of accidental death based on Census Bureau figures for the three years, 1924-1926, inclusive.

"In this three-year period, firearms caused about 8,600 deaths in the United States. In the same period of time, all other forms of accidental deaths totaled about 259,000. Better than one-fourth (28.6 per cent.) of all accidental deaths occur to people above 55 years of age, but only 6 per cent. of all firearm deaths occur after this age.



FIREARM FATALITIES as PER CENT of ALL ACCIDENTAL DEATHS by AGE-GROUPS - 1924 - 1926

Estimated for U. S. from Registration Area Data

"About one-fifth (20.8 per cent.) of all firearm fatalities happen within the ages 15-19, whereas only 6 per cent. of all other accidental deaths, and 6.4 per cent. of all accidental deaths fall in this age group. Firearm fatalities account for 10.4 per cent. of all accidental deaths during the ages 15-19, whereas for all ages after 55 they average only 0.7 of 1 per cent. for all accidental deaths.

"As might be expected, the heaviest toll comes during the fall and winter months, when the hunters are out in full force. Forty-seven per cent. of all firearm deaths occurred during four months during 1927. Eighty-seven per cent. of all firearm fatalities happen to men."

PROPOSED HOSPITALS IN BALLOONS—Aerial hospitals, lifted miles above the earth on great balloons so that sick people can have the advantage of the pure air and undiluted sunlight high above the clouds, are suggested by Dr. W. Oppel, head of the Metchnikoff Hospital in Leningrad, Russia, says Dr. E. E. Free's *Week's Science* (New York):

"Admitting that his plan seems at the moment too fantastic for actual trial, Dr. Oppel urges its undoubted benefit to the patients' health as a sufficient reason why engineers and aviators should plan and experiment in this direction until perhaps such flying health centers may become possibilities. Physicians know, Dr. Oppel points out, that the climate of high mountains is beneficial in many diseases, notably tuberculosis. In his own city of Leningrad one of the difficulties in treating such diseases is that no near-by mountains are available. Even in countries like Switzerland, where mountains do exist, the tops are seldom high enough, Dr. Oppel believes, to obtain the benefits of lifting sick people entirely above the cloud layer and into sunlight unaltered by dust or smoke. Why not urge aircraft engineers, he asks, to devise great metal structures, open on four sides to the air, roofed with ray-transparent glass and lifted by great gas bags at the four corners, to provide aerial homes for scores or even hundreds of the sick. Supplies or patients could be carried up or down by small captive balloons."

MAKING 41 YARDS OF CLOTH OUT OF 40

HOW CLOTH IS SOMETIMES STRETCHED to make 41 yards out of 40, or 52,000 out of 50,000, is described in *The National Laundry Journal* (New York) by George Rice. It is not a bad policy, Mr. Rice thinks, to make money, food, or any commodity go as far as possible by stretching it to the limits of its workable area. But when it comes to stretching cloth to get more yardage from each bolt, he intimates that the policy has foes as well as friends. He writes:

"The foes of the cloth-stretching policy, which has been practised by some jobbing houses in recent years, are of course the buyers who get the cloth which may or may not have been impaired by stretching, but which at least is lighter in weight, more open in meshing properties, a trifle thinner and therefore not quite so substantial in texture as when it first left the mill in which it was made.

"The friends of the stretching policy are those who increase their profit margins slightly per yard by making each yard a fraction of an inch or a full inch greater in surface area, and therefore in a bolt of 40 yards gain a full yard or so in measurement and the value of that yard in money. Bootleggers make liquor go further by adding water, which may be beneficial for some people, for water is less harmful to drink than some of the liquor sold to-day. But when dealers in cloth undertake to make 41 or more yards out of an even 40-yard piece, the subsequent dealers and the consumers are not benefited, except in special instances, for they get a cloth which necessarily is below its standard in several essential qualities.

"The special instances in which the next firm or consumer is benefited by the stretching policy is when cloth through error has been woven too heavy in the mill.

"Converters have frequent occasions for sending cotton, woolen, linen, silk, rayon, and all kinds of cloth to finishers for various reasons. Sometimes changes in fashion occur so fast that the finish, the color, or the nap of goods has to be altered while in the converter's possession. The goods are sent to finishing or dyeing firms for this purpose, all of which is perfectly proper. But scattered throughout the land are finishers who will not hesitate to gain a few yards in each piece of cloth with the understanding that they may retain a part of the gain as compensation. This gain may be accomplished with goods which have been sent to the finisher for bleaching, redyeing, or other purpose, or with goods which have been sent there solely for the purpose of making 40 yards into 41 yards.

"Sometimes the plan is conducted in a wholesale manner. We hear that a certain converter sent 50,000 yards of cotton cloth to a finisher who returned 51,000 after he had retained 1,000 yards as his share. Having obtained the thousand yards so easily, this finisher put the goods out in the local market at a low price so that the sale of the original lot was affected and the price had to be reduced to a point that resulted in a loss exceeding the gain made by the stretching.

"Stretching does not improve the wearing qualities of cloth. There are devices in use for testing the stretching capacity of both yarn and cloth. A thread taken from a piece of cloth is placed about the circumference of a disk and tied to a pin thereon. Then this thread is brought down below a grooved pulley on the stand and pulled by hand until its fracturing point is reached. The degree of stretch it will stand before breaking is registered by a pointer fixt to the disk. If by tests it is found that the threads of cloth will stand some stretching without impairment, and the cloth is too weighty, stretching is justifiable if the cloth is marketed at its stretched weight and thickness, as usually it is.

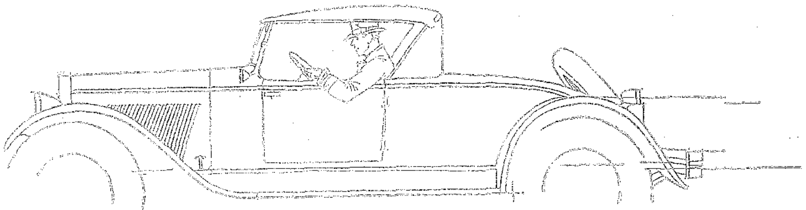
"The writer has worked in mills where hand tenter bars were used. The edges of the cloth had to be hooked on by hand. To gain a few inches of cloth in a 40-yard piece on the hand bars, we would hook one end of the piece on the bars and then two of us would pull at the other end and then fasten. Sometimes the cloth is extended in length by running it through rollers while wet, with the first set turning at a slower speed than the last set. The slight stretch acquired between the two sets of rollers makes a gain of about one inch in a yard of cloth.

"But if the pattern is checkered it will be noticed that while the checks go into the stretching rolls in a perfectly square form, the check will be elongated and distorted when the cloth leaves the stretching rolls.

"Stretching means simply to make a certain poundage of raw material cover a greater surface area than the manufacturers of the goods intended. The proper way to get this greater surface area with the same amount of raw material is to spin the yarns finer or put a fewer number of threads per inch in the warp and the filling, which fact, of course, is well known to manufacturers, converters, and all persons who handle cloth."

Suppose somebody said—

"I can add 10% to 30% more power to your engine. I can preserve its first-year feel for 30,000 miles."



You'd want to know how and why.

The "how" is the New Mobiloil.

The "why" is told below.

IN spite of our scientific prejudice against superlative language, we are prepared to make some very strong statements about the *New Mobiloil.*

For example: We are willing to say that use of the New Mobiloil will help your engine develop 10% to 30% more power than other oils generally sold for the same motor. Our road and laboratory tests have bettered the higher figure.

Our assurance that the amazing New Mobiloil will stand up better and consume more slowly under high speed is a conservative reflection of the speed-test records made in thousands of miles of running at the Atlantic City Speedway. And it is an established engineering fact that the oil which lasts longest and stands up best at high speed, lubricates best at any speed.

We believe that, with regular draining and refilling, and with reasonable care of your car, the New Mobiloil will keep the first-year feel in your new engine for at least 30,000 miles. Actually, Mobiloil has preserved the first-year feel in many engines for more than twice this distance.

The New Mobiloil will give you many thousands of miles of the pleasantest motoring you have ever known and save you many repair bills besides. Mobiloil has been the World's Quality Oil ever since it lubricated the first successful motor car. Mobiloil is made by the Oldest and Largest Specialists in Lubrication.

VACUUM OIL COMPANY

Makers of high quality lubricants
for all types of machinery

GARGOYLE

the New Mobiloil

Make this chart your guide

It shows the correct grade of Gargoyle Mobiloil for certain prominent cars. If your car is not listed below, see complete Mobiloil Chart at your Mobiloil dealer's.

NAMES OF PASSENGER CARS	1929		1928		1927		1926	
	Engine		Engine		Engine		Engine	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Auburn, 6-66	....	....	....	....	....	....	A	A
" 8-cyl.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	A	Arc.
" *other models*	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A
Buick	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	A	Arc.
Cadillac	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.
Chandler Special Six	....	....	A	Arc.	A	A	....	....
" *other models*	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chevrolet	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chrysler, 4-cyl.	....	....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" Imperial	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	A	A	A	A
" *other models*	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	A	A
De Soto	A	Arc.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Dodge Brothers	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Durant	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	....	....	A	Arc.
Erskine	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	....	....
Essex	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Ford, Model A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	....	....	....	....
" Model T	....	....	....	....	E	E	E	E
Franklin	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	BB	BB	BB
Gardner, 8-cyl.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	A	Arc.
" *other models*	....	....	....	....	....	....	A	A
Graham-Paige	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	....	....	....	....
Hudson	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Hupmobile	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
La Salle	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	....	....
Marmon, 8-cyl.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	....	....
" *other models*	....	....	BB	A	A	A	A	A
Moon	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Nash, Adv. & Sp. 6	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	A	Arc.
" *other models*	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Oakland	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Packard	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Peerless, 72, 90, 91	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
" *other models*	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Plymouth	A	Arc.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Pontiac	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Reo	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Stearns Knight, 6-80	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	....	....	....	....
" *other models*	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Studebaker	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Velie, 8-cyl.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	....	....	....	....
" 6-cyl.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.

PERSONAL · GLIMPSES

THE PRINCE AND THE HUNGRY COAL-MINERS

THE SOUND OF WEEPING within the grimy little cottage was stilled by a knock at the door. Two strangers, followed by a curious but respectful flock of sightseers, had sloshed through the black coal mud to that house of mourning. Its tenant, Frank McKay, a Northumbrian coal-miner, was away arranging for his wife's funeral. She had succumbed at last to prolonged underfeeding—a condition shared by practically the whole of the mining population of England's dying coal-fields. One of McKay's grieving daughters opened the cottage door, and the two strangers entered. One of them, indicating the other, said, "This is the Prince of Wales." The Prince, whose face was strained with deep concern over the many sights of misery he had witnessed on his tour of the suffering mining districts, impulsively took the hands of the two startled McKay girls, and stammered out an earnest assurance of his sympathy. At his own request he was ushered up the steep and narrow stairs to the attic where the emaciated dead woman lay. There he uttered such words of consolation as may come to the lips of a deeply moved Prince in such a place. The father of the family, it appears, had arranged to show the Prince around that mining locality—Winlaton, in the Newcastle district—but the death of his wife had changed that plan. In McKay's absence, we learn from the London *Daily Telegraph:*

Acme News picture

INTO THE HEART OF ENGLAND'S MISERY TRUDGED THE HEIR TO THE THRONE

Here he is seen (in the light overcoat) on a visit to Winlaton, in the coal-mining area near Newcastle, where he was saddened by many scenes of destitution.

A man named Charles Lewis offered his services as guide. Going up to the Prince, he said: "I'll show you some poor houses, sir. Aa meet as weel start wi' me own." Thereupon he installed himself on the left of the Prince, with Sir Godfrey Thomas and Mr. Noel Curtis-Bennett on the right, and the procession set off through the deep slush along Winlaton.

So dense was the crowd that we were simply carried along. Large numbers of women who tried to press forward in the hope of getting near the Prince were reproved by their husbands, who obviously wished to respect the Prince's wish to be able to see unhampered the real conditions of the colliery village homes.

Lewis chattered volubly in his strong vernacular with the Prince all the way to his house, where, addressing his astonished wife and five children, he announced: "Heor's the Prince come te see us." The visitor spoke kind words to Mrs. Lewis and patted the children.

While in Winlaton the Prince was escorted by Lewis and the whole of the inhabitants to the cottage of Charles Cameron, who served in the 9th Durhams in the Great War. He has been out of work three years. Four days ago Mrs. Cameron gave birth to her eighth child. She was visited by the Prince.

The latest arrival was being nursed near the fire by a relative, and the seven brothers and sisters were huddled about in the same room. The eldest is a girl of seventeen. The Prince shook hands with Mrs. Cameron and listened sympathetically to her husband's story of weary, disheartening attempts to find some kind of work.

Another family visited were the Farrages, at the village of High Spen. When the Prince asked permission to enter the house, Mrs. Farrage, to use her own words, "nearly took a fit." The head of the household is laid up with a poisoned foot, and one of the sons is ill. Two other lads had just returned home from night shift in a pit, and, covered with grime, were preparing to take off their pit clothes when the Prince surprized them.

Then a daughter came in, and Mrs. Farrage said: "This is my daughter, Martha—Martha, this 's the Prince of Wales."

"I can tell you we are all pleased to see you," Mrs. Farrage assured the Prince.

At Chopwell the bereaved veteran, Frank McKay, at length got into touch with the Prince. He had obtained a lift in a car from Winlaton. Apologizing for his absence at Winlaton, he said: "I am very sorry, and very glad to meet you now."

Snow was falling heavily when the Prince of Wales set out on his tour of the coal-fields of Durham earlier that morning, relates *The Telegraph's* special correspondent, and we read on:

He arrived by the night train, and breakfasted at the local station hotel. There was no official welcome.

Crossing the Tyne he called first at the Labor Exchange at Blaydon, where he was given particulars of the distress in that locality. "Looking for work in this area," an official told him, "is like looking for a needle in a haystack."

A number of local miners had been given work in the Royal parks, but some of the men, it was stated, had become so homesick that they had returned home, and were again facing unemployment.

One of the homes visited by the Prince was that of Ernie Wales, who had gone up to him in the street, saying, "A 'am an ex-soldier, sir. Come and see ma hoos. Come an' look in ma pantry."

The Prince accepted the invitation.

Wales served in the Great War in the Northumberland Fusiliers, and was gassed. With the exception of odd periods he has been unemployed over five years. He has a wife and three children.

When the Prince entered his house, Wales opened the pantry door, and the Prince, realizing the full significance of the act, said: "Yes, I understand."

One of the children, a boy, is ill, and was sleeping at the time. The Prince raised the coverlet of the bed to see him.

Wales kept repeating, "Aa want a job," and at the conclusion of the visit said to me, "The Prince is going to get me a job. He's reet matey, aa can tell you. The wife's properly bucked up with what he said te us."

A few doors further away the Prince called on a miner, named Cutmore, and his family. Part of the furniture in the home had been sold, and to such a state was the family reduced that the three children, having no boots, had for a while been unable to go to school. These, however, came yesterday from the Lord Mayor's Fund and were shown to the Prince, who, several

Leading Viennese Scientists

strikingly confirm American Health Idea

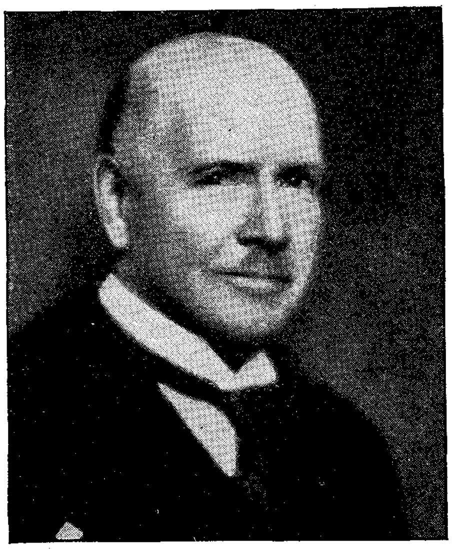
FOR a hundred years or more, Vienna has been celebrated as one of the medical centers of the world. Now three of Vienna's most distinguished scientists—Hofrat Prof. Dr. Cluss, Prof. Dr. Viktor Gräfe and Dr. Laszlo Berczeller—proclaim yeast as a great, natural "protective food" of mankind.

Ninety per cent of our ills start in the intestinal tract. In a recent survey in the United States, half the doctors reporting said they prescribed fresh yeast to keep the intestinal tract clean, healthy and active.

Fleischmann's Yeast is fresh. Unlike dried or killed yeast it contains millions of living, active yeast plants. As they pass daily through your intestinal tract they combat harmful poisons and purify the whole system.

Eat 3 cakes of Fleischmann's Yeast daily, one before or between meals, plain or in water (hot or cold). To get full benefit, you must eat it regularly and over a sufficient period of time. At all grocers and many leading cafeterias, lunch counters and soda fountains. Start today.

Write for latest booklet on Yeast in the diet—free. Health Research Dept. C-128, The Fleischmann Company, 701 Washington St., New York, N. Y.



HOFRAT PROF. DR.
ADOLF CLUSS

International authority on problems of nutrition; Professor at the Hochschule für Bodenkultur at Vienna; outstanding member, International Scientific Council of the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, appointed by the Italian Government; honorary member of American and German scientific bodies.

"Today we know yeast is a container* par excellence *of the vitamins which form, if we may say so, the link between food and medicaments. Yeast can be called a food-stuff, a medicament, a means of strengthening and building up of the body. It not only helps nutrition but also promotes health and physical and mental well being."

Dr. Ad. Cluss

DR. LASZLO BERCZELLER

One of the leading Austrian nutrition experts, recipient of degrees from the Universities of Budapest, Munich and Strassburg. His private laboratory in Vienna is furnished him by the Austrian government; famous for perfecting a flour from soy beans to help relieve economic distress in central Europe.

"Most of man's food serves as fuel and building material. Only a very little of it, and only particular kinds, act specifically to improve health and well-being. Yeast is one of these special foods and as such is in some respects of even greater importance to man than milk . . . Science has proved experimentally the life-preserving and curative properties of yeast."

Dr. László Berczeller

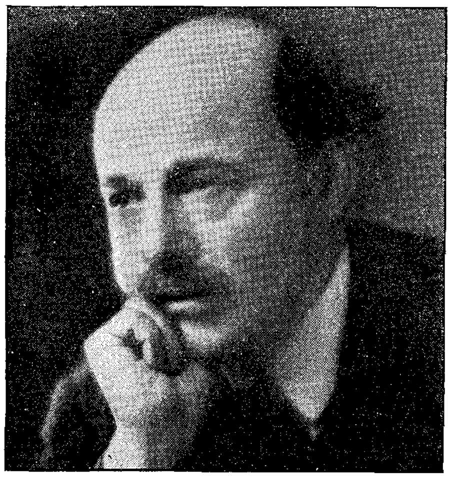
(Below)

PROF. DR. VIKTOR GRÄFE

Well-known authority on chemical, bio-chemical and physio-chemical problems, who, with his collaborators has discovered a new method for isolating the phosphates in yeast; Professor of Physiological Chemistry, University of Vienna; official food analyst, City of Vienna.

"We know the vitamines which are derived from organic phosphates are the most important elements in a well balanced diet. Yeast contains such phosphates in great quantity. Where these are lacking from the diet, various diseases of the blood, nerves and skin may be observed. Through the addition of yeast, therefore, digestion is improved; nervousness and fatigue disappear."

Prof. Dr. V. Gräfe



FLEISCHMANN'S YEAST
for HEALTH

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times to-day, express pleasure at the good work that is thus being carried on by the fund.

On the following day, we learn from the Manchester *Guardian*, the Prince of Wales, continuing his tour of the Northumberland coal-field, saw conditions, of which he could but exclaim, "What a ghastly mess!" Reading on·

P. & A. photograph

A WARM WELCOME FOR THE PRINCE WHO WANTED TO KNOW

His desire to "see for himself" met with a rousing endorsement from the people of the distrest "black country," as may be seen above. The Prince has his hand to his hat.

> His party motored from pit to pit, passing through hamlets which consisted of one or two rows of mean houses facing great spoil heaps, with a lane of oozing mud as the village street. They stopt from time to time and alighted, and saw poverty which can scarcely be imagined. They heard tales, simply told, of hunger, overcrowding, of people too poor to have a light in their homes.
>
> One of the earliest places visited was Wapping Square, Forest Hall, Benton. The party alighted, and the Prince spent some time in this district, accompanied by Mrs. Kelly, a member of the Board of Guardians and of the local relief committee. They started in the house of Mr. W. Little, Chairman of the local Labor party and secretary of the district relief committee. Mr. Little had just come up from the pit, and was still begrimed with coal-dust. He was about to sit down to his dinner when the Prince entered the clean, scantily furnished room. "It makes me sick at heart to see and know there are such conditions," the Prince said to Little. "Yes, and there are many other places where people are far worse off than ourselves," Little told him. "There's a house over the way in which nine people live, and six of them are grown up."
>
> When the Prince walked over to the house of the McCann family, he met the only boy who is working coming home from the night shift. Robert McCann, who is only fifteen years of age, looked a pathetic little fellow with his blackened face, tattered clothes, and worn-out shoes. His toes poking out of his boots were quickly noticed by the Prince, who wanted to know if they could not get something better. McCann's father, who is a widower, told the Prince that there were eight children, and that there was less than £2 [$10] a week coming in. "We have not been able to buy clothes or boots for many a long day," he added.
>
> The Prince went into this place, which sheltered eight people, and in the murky gloom he saw two broken beds in the living-room. There was scarcely any light, and McCann told him that most of the neighbors could not afford to have lights at night.

It was here that the Prince uttered his tortured exclamation, "What a ghastly mess!" The *Guardian* correspondent continues:

> It was the same sad story of poverty and squalor almost everywhere.
>
> At East Hartford the Prince was told that the average earnings of a household would not exceed £1 [$5] a week. He was keenly interested in this, and asked for figures to show the true state of affairs. William Lynch, a miner, brought to him the pay-sheet of four miners, who in the course of one week had worked sixteen shifts and had 38s. 2d. [$9.54] to divide among them. Four other men said their combined wages for one week amounted to only 24s. 6d. [$6.12]. Colliery officials at Ashington told the Prince that these were probably cases where the men had been working a bad seam, and where there were large quantities of stone, the removal of which consumed their time.
>
> The Prince went into many houses at East Hartford. Mrs. Foster, who has to provide for a family of nine, told him: "Last week my husband's wages amounted to 32s. [$8], and the week before to 27s. [$6.75]. We have meat on Sundays, but have to take pot-luck for the rest of the week. We never have butter, because we can not afford it. We eat margarin. There are many occasions when we have nothing to eat. The children often go to school with half a slice of bread, and sometimes not even that."
>
> During the afternoon the Prince returned to Seaton Burn, which had been adopted by Kingston and Surbiton. At one cottage he was obviously surprized when an occupier, Mrs. Stewart, said in homely fashion, "How is your dad, sir?" "He is getting on as well as can be expected," replied the Prince. "Thank you very much for your kind inquiry." "I do hope he will soon be all right," said Mrs. Stewart. "Many of us have sent up our prayers for him and the Queen in these dark days."
>
> When the Prince came to the house of Mrs. Cooke he was warned off by the barking of a terrier called Shot. "It's only his friendliness," Mrs. Cooke said. "He is a good dog, but I am afraid he will have to go. I have no money to pay for his license." The Prince spoke to the Lord Mayor of Newcastle, who immediately handed Mrs. Cooke a ten-shilling note.

The Prince's visit to the coal-fields is estimated by the London *Daily News and Westminster Gazette*, in an editorial, as perhaps the most important piece of public service that he has ever done, "which is saying a good deal, for he has always been conspicuously active in the discharge of the duties of his office." Furthermore:

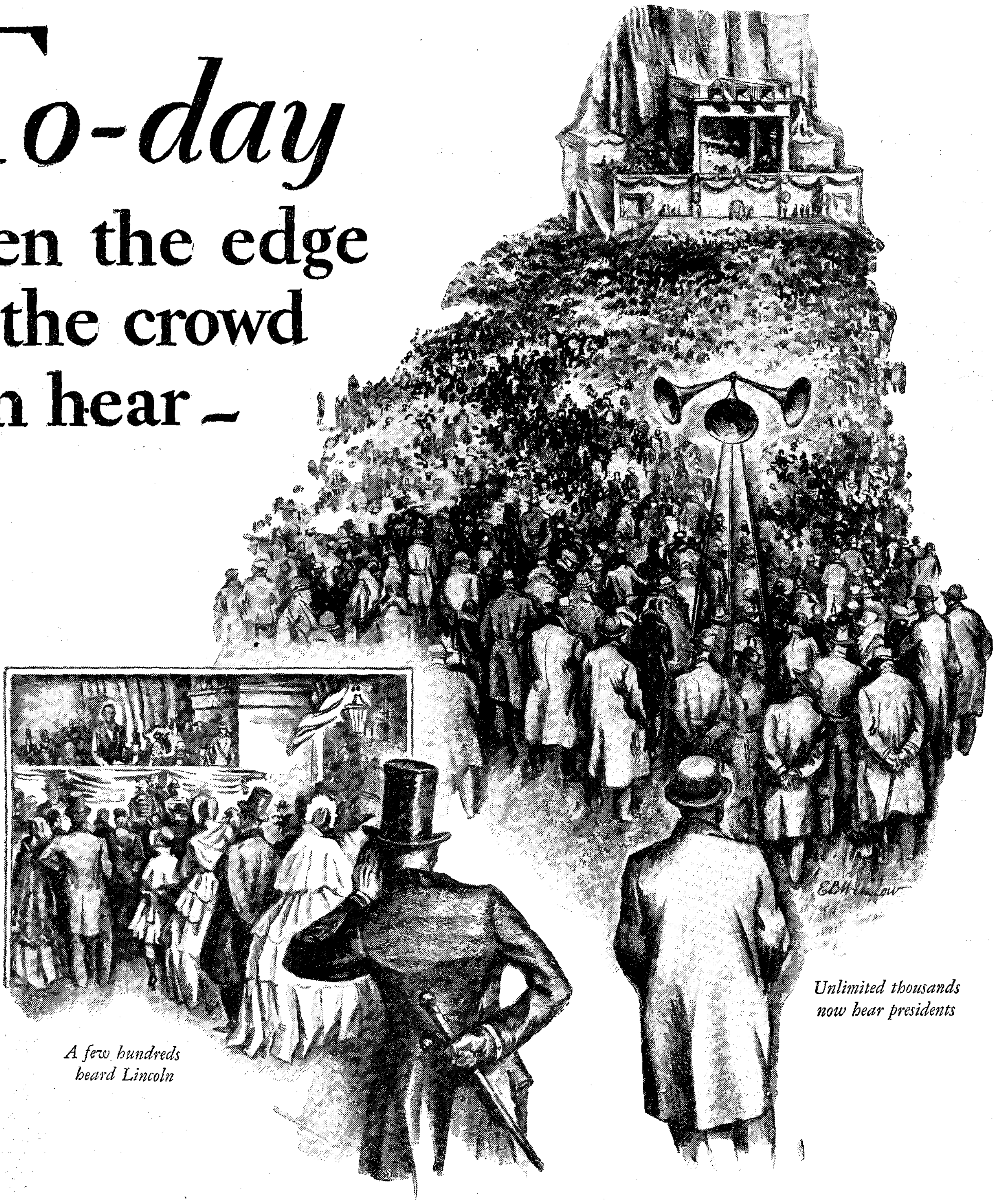
> The mere example is of value. It is not every daintily brought up young man, with all the pleasures of life at his disposal, who would consent to spend his time messing about in the mud among the scenes of heartrending misery and abject squalid destitution which are now all that there is to see in a deplorably large part of the English and Welsh coal-fields. The reporters have done their best to invest his travels with a pale halo of romance, for which one or two pathetic incidents afford some material. But there is little enough real romance in the misery of the miner. It is just, as the Prince says, "a ghastly mess," which makes the heart of any one looking at it, as he looked at it, sick to see it.
>
> It may be that the low

Wide World photograph

A PITMAN'S DAUGHTER

Ten-year-old Eve Hibbert, bedraggled flower of the perishing coal-fields, who told the Prince some hard facts about poverty.

To-day even the edge of the crowd can hear –



A few hundreds heard Lincoln

Unlimited thousands now hear presidents

At present-day inaugurations of Presidents of the United States, everybody in the vast crowd assembled at Washington is able to hear every word of the ceremony. A Western Electric Public Address System, with its loud-speaking horns above the speaker's stand and at strategic points in the crowd, makes this possible.

This apparatus amplifies sound and distributes it to all parts of a city park or square or an indoor auditorium. In convention halls of hotels, it brings the speaker's voice loud and clear to people in the rear seats.

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Western Electric

PUBLIC ADDRESS SYSTEMS

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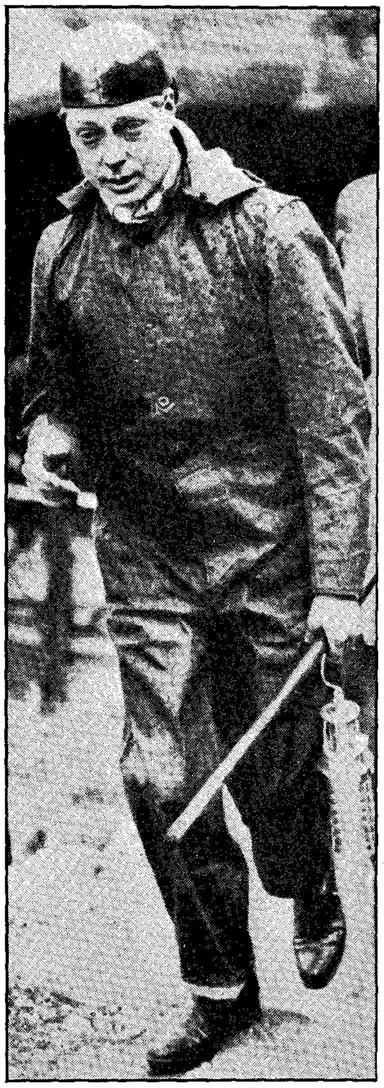
> wages which have excited the Prince's particular indignation are an example of a thing which has been hinted at more than once—the cutting in certain mines of the minimum rates. The miners are quite helpless; they dare not resist this practise, with hundreds clamoring for their jobs. But if it exists, it is clearly a monstrous wrong that should be inquired into and righted without delay. This, however, is but one small incident in a vast tragedy. The real value of the Prince's visit lies in the effect it is obviously having in "waking England up"—to adopt his father's famous phrase—to the ghastly conditions in which thousands upon thousands of British workingmen, who have done no wrong, are living in a country which is still, despite all that has happened, rich and in many ways prosperous; and to the responsibility which rests upon all, from the Prime Minister downward, who are content to leave any stone unturned to end this national disgrace.

A Newcastle dispatch in the same newspaper summarizes some of the Prince's impressions on one day of his three-day tour, thus:

> The Prince of Wales has been shocked by the deplorable economic conditions he encountered to-day when he continued his tour of the distrest areas of the northern coal-fields. He traveled nearly a hundred miles through mining townships in Northumberland and in drab little colliery townships.
>
> He saw sights which would disgrace the slums of any great city. The Prince found eight people living in one tiny room of an attic without a bedstead and with hardly any bedding.
>
> He went into the home of a miner who is going blind, and whose wife had been crippled by an accident, and he heard how the couple had been served with an ejectment order, which expires in three weeks.
>
> He found children without boots and stockings, and he insisted that arrangements should be made at once for them to be properly shod.
>
> The greatest shock of all was when he was given facts and figures to show that in some places it does not pay the miners to work. He was given details of men who have brought home less than ten shillings [$2.50] for a week's work. At first the Prince was incredulous, and when he was convinced that the truth had been told he was nonplused and indignant.
>
> He showered questions on his informants to discover how such conditions could exist. He was anxious to get to the root of the problem, and it was all his escort could do to induce him to leave.
>
> He sat on rickety chairs before kitchen fires discussing intimate domestic questions in the family circles of miners who have been out of work for years. The Prince wanted to know how they lived and what they had to eat. He found out for himself how the women have to manage on twenty shillings or thirty shillings [$5 or $7.50] a week, with many hungry mouths to feed.
>
> It was at Cramlington, a desolate mining village, with primitive streets that were yards of mud, that the Prince learned how hard is the lot even of many miners who are not unemployed.
>
> Pay-sheets were produced to him to show how meager are the earnings of many of the working miners. One showed that a gang of four men working five shifts throughout the week had made only £1 9s. [$7.25].
>
> "You mean for one man," interposed the Prince.
>
> It was explained that that was the total earnings of the four men.
>
> "That is astonishing," he said. "I really thought it must be for just one man."
>
> "It comes to this—men who are working are in many cases not so well off as the unemployed."

The Prince of Wales, by throwing the searchlight of publicity on the appalling conditions in the mining areas, has proved once more that half the world is ignorant of how the other half lives, declared *The Daily News* on the following day, and we read on:



Photograph by Underwood & Underwood

BACK TO THE LIGHT OF DAY

The Prince, wearing a miner's working kit, is leaving a pithead after an underground trip of investigation.

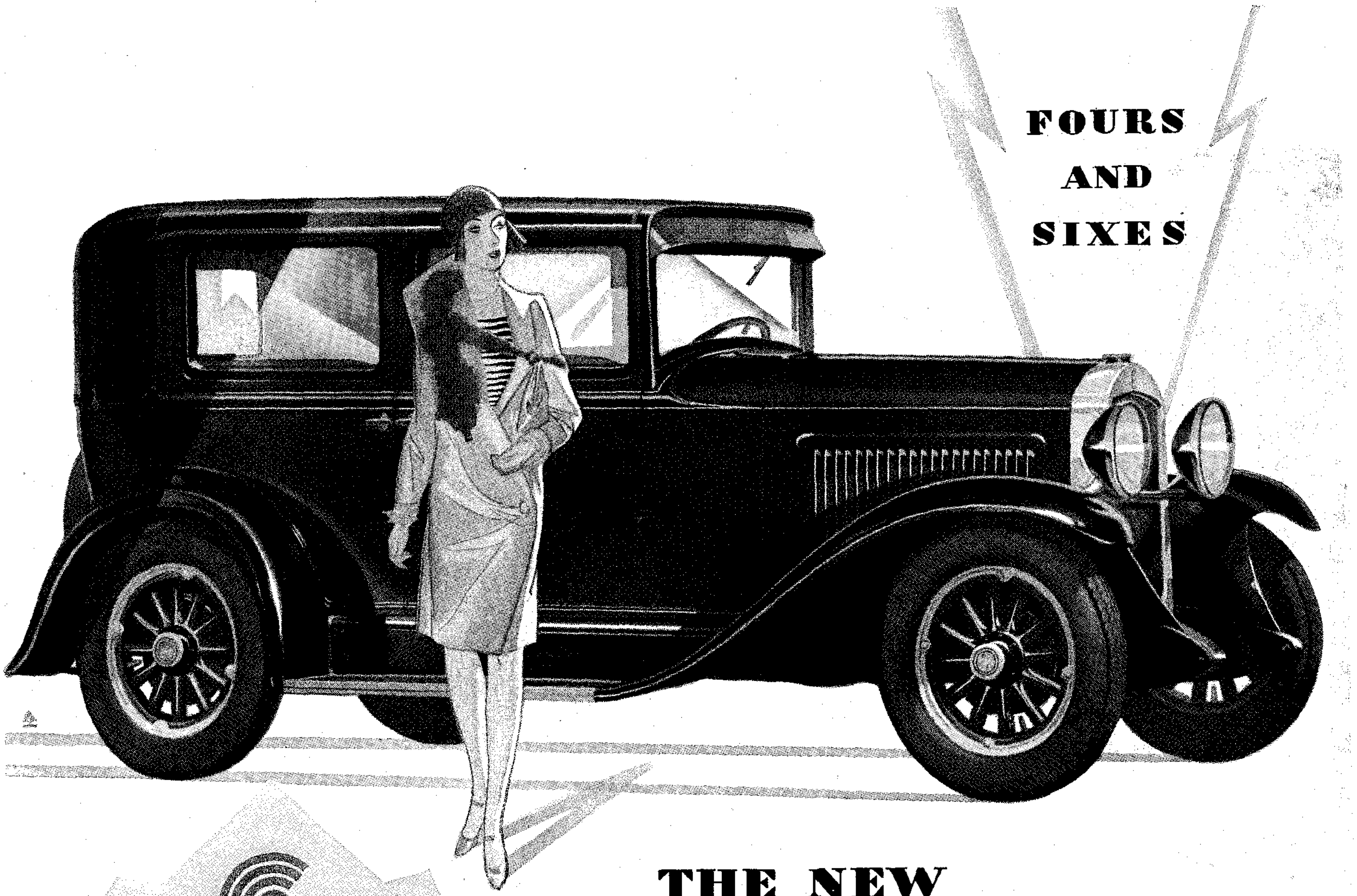
> Astonishment, alarm, and indignation were everywhere felt, and publicly exprest, yesterday at the revelations that have followed on the Prince's tour.
>
> The campaign to awaken the nation to the extreme seriousness of the position was followed by the opening of the Lord Mayor's Fund, and the Prince yesterday paid tribute to the work of the press.
>
> In so far as this fund can relieve the situation, the Royal tour will be an immense help.
>
> The deplorably squalid housing conditions in many districts have particularly imprest him. When he met Mr. James Robson, president of the Durham Miners' Association, to-day, he discust housing conditions for some time.
>
> At Woodside, a typical derelict mining village, the people stood with their children at their doors—pathetic, sad-faced groups—and the Prince went from one to the other shaking hands with them all, and giving them a word of cheer.
>
> The household of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Graydon and four children was typical.
>
> Graydon, an ex-soldier, who served in France, has had no work for five years because all the collieries in the district have closed down. The family live on the dole of 32s. [$8] a week, out of which 5s. 6d. [$1.37] has to be paid in rent for a three-room cottage. The man was wearing a suit provided by the Distress Fund.
>
> "We have meat once a week," Graydon told the Prince, "and it's a job to get milk for the bairns. I'd much rather work than be on the dole, but there is nothing for me to do now the pits are closed."
>
> As the Prince came out of the house, a blind woman in the crowd cried, "I can't see him, I can't see him. Please let me touch him." She was led forward, and the Prince shook hands with her.

The distrest coal-mine areas have been suffering from an unemployment problem ever since the post-armistice boom, conditions becoming particularly acute within the past three years, relates the Associated Press, continuing:

> While the exact figures of those unemployed can only be estimated, it is believed that there are about 200,000 men without work, and with little hope of work in the mining villages of England and Wales. These represent what an official statistician called the "permanent surplus" of the coal-mining industry. Their savings are gone and they are struggling along on the so-called dole on public charity.
>
> The British coal-mining industry has been suffering largely from readjustment after the war, but other factors have been the development of new producing fields in Europe, the growing use of fuel oils and, in the opinions of a recent conference on the problem at Geneva, from overproduction.
>
> In some districts which the Prince visited he found less than one-fourth of the men at work.

The Baldwin Government seems to have been thrown into consternation by the emotional results of the Prince's visit to the distrest "black country." As the Philadelphia *Record* puts the case, with editorial comment:

> Premier Stanley Baldwin has, it is stated, told the Prince of Wales that it would be injudicious for him to follow his tour of the distrest mining areas of northern England with a visit to the still more poverty-stricken villages of Wales. They are having a general election in Britain in May.
>
> And what a topsy-turvy situation now exists! We have the Prince of Wales being cheered to the echo at Socialist-Labor gatherings, while in Conservative circles there is grave shaking of heads over the deep sympathy shown by His Royal Highness on his tour and the indignation he has openly exprest over the conditions which he found.
>
> The reaction from the Prince's visit has been immediate. During the past few days there have been two by-elections in England. In both, Labor, fighting a forlorn hope, captured the seats. The Government is alarmed.



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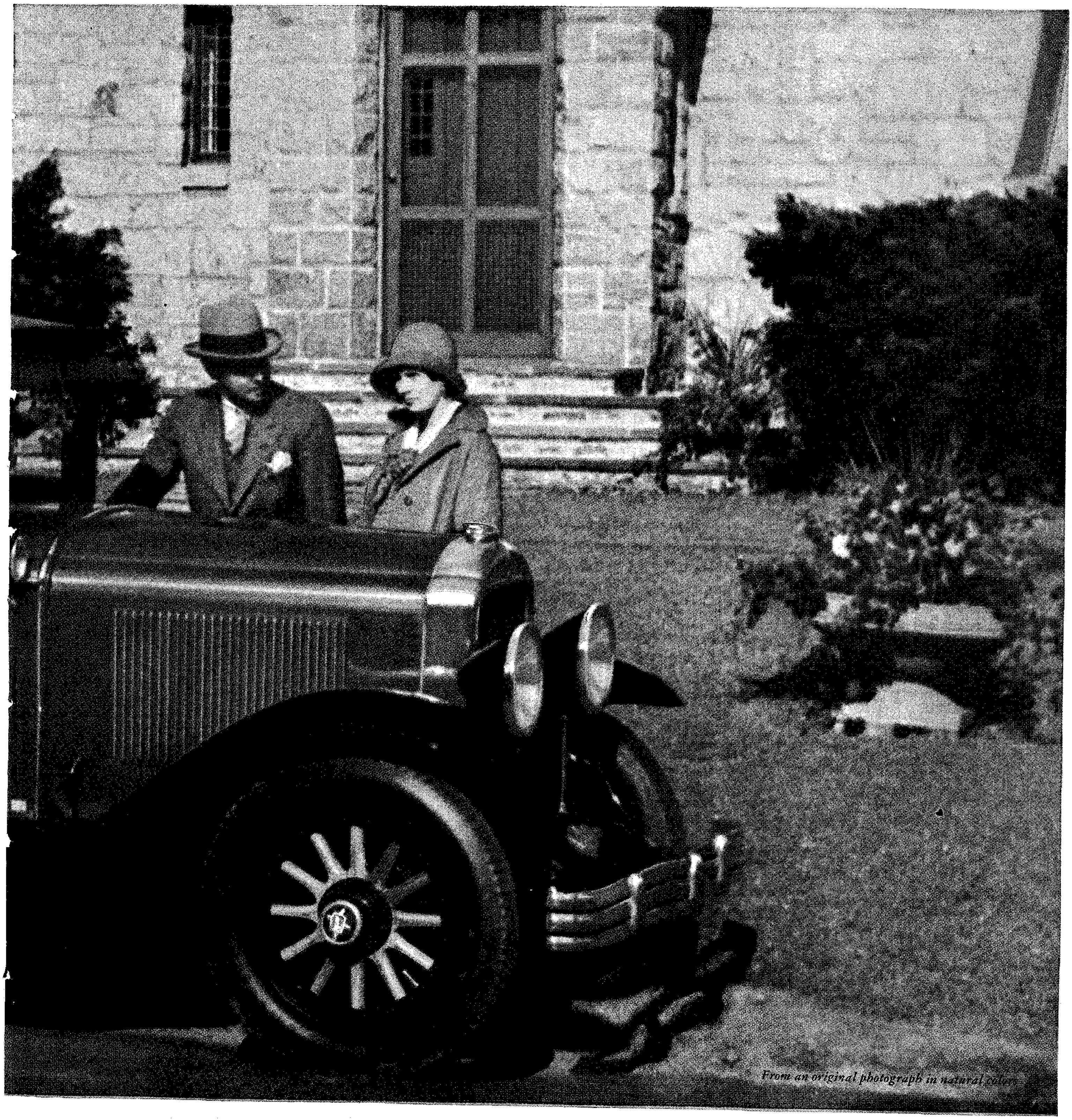
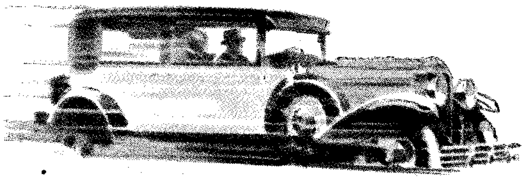


From an original photograph in natural colors



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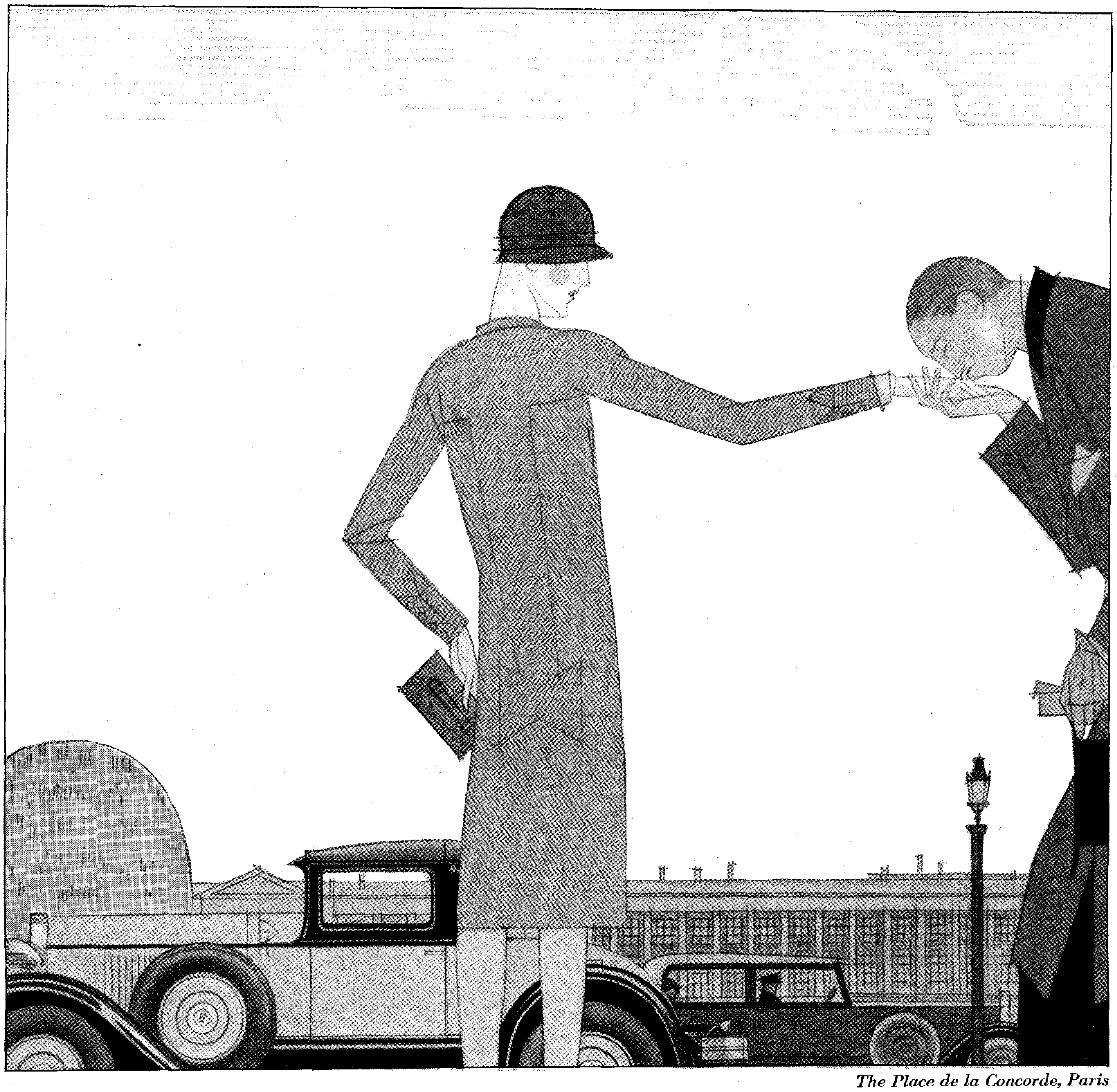

The Place de la Concorde, Paris

To the style-conscious woman, the New HUPMOBILE Century car flashes its message of smartness and modernity as swiftly and surely as does the latest gown by the Paris Grande Couture . . . . But to the man who knows HUPMOBILE, there is more than beauty in these New Century cars . . . . In their mechanical trustworthiness he sees them as the same old, game old HUPMOBILES . . . . As rugged as they are regal . . . . As responsive as they are smart . . . . As elegant in their road-manners as they are in their looks . . . . Her car for its dash; his car for its deeds! It is this harmony of approval from both sides of the family that has given these New HUPMOBILE Century cars a sales impetus almost startling, even in the fast-moving motor car industry . . . . The New Century Six, $1345 to $1645; the New Century Eight, $1825 to $2625. . . . All prices f. o. b. factory. . . . Equipment, other than standard, extra.

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THE NORTH POLE'S UNWELCOME VISIT TO EUROPE

"BATHING. R. S. V. P.," said the invitation.

"That's a party I wouldn't miss for anything," said the uncomfortable London husband.

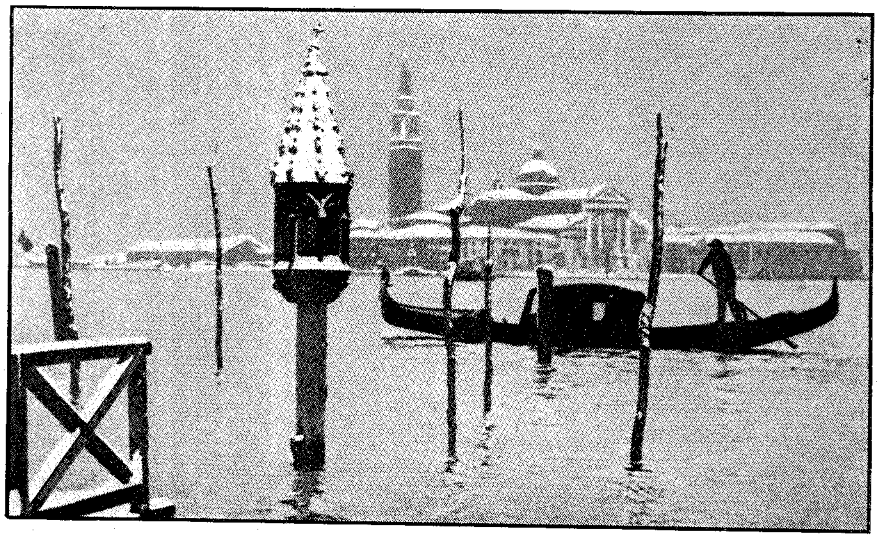
"Nor I," agreed his uncomfortable wife.

"May we go, too?" asked their uncomfortable children.

Bathing! It was a delightful picture that the word conjured up—and not a picture of a palatial marble swimming-pool, such as millionaires have in the movies. No, it was an every-day bathtub, hot water, soap, sponges, towels, that this family, bathless for several days, saw in its mind's eye. For it was during the almost unprecedented cold weather that has swept England and the continent of Europe this winter, when it seemed as if the North Pole had come south for a visit. London pipes were frozen, we read, Londoners, as a rule, went bathless. "Have you had a bath to-day?" became a common greeting, and hosts whose pipes were working and who could issue invitations to bathing parties were the heroes of their friends, according to dispatches of the Associated Press and the New York *World.*

But there was a far more serious side to the plight of Europe, used to milder weather, and caught unprepared by the way-below-zero temperatures that prevailed for weeks, even at the usually pleasant Mediterranean winter resorts. What Paris suffered is strikingly shown in a dispatch to *The World,* which tells us that the French State pawnshop, the *Mont de Piété,* gave back pawned bedding, overcoats, shawls, and other clothing, free, to help the poor suffering from the cold. From a variety of sources come word pictures of other sections. The sunny Riviera covered with snow and unable to find a snow-shovel. The "beautiful Blue Danube," very blue indeed and choked with ice from bank to bank. Snow on the dome of the mosque of St. Sofia in Constantinople, and lying many feet deep in the streets. The Venetian canals frozen. Roman children snowballing. Gipsies frozen to death in Central Europe. Trains snowbound. Wolves, driven by hunger, descending on villages, and killing men, women, and children.

A first-hand account of how the badly delayed Orient Express battled snow and cold is given in the London *Morning Post,* by Roy Bishop, a passenger, who says:



VENICE, THE "BRIDE OF THE ADRIATIC," LOOKED TRULY A BRIDE

In her dazzling white mantle she ravished her admirers' hearts anew. Few have ever seen the Isola di San Giorgio and Palladio's Church as above, veiled in the snow and frost of an exceptionally severe winter.

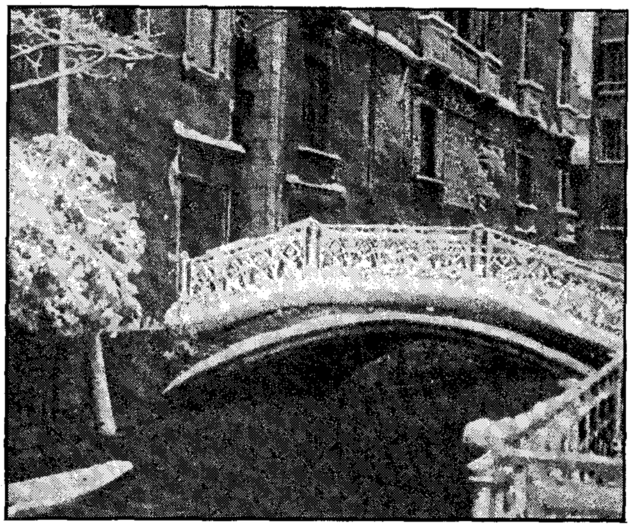
> It was after Trieste had been passed, and we had caught that fleeting, lovely glimpse of Venice snow-clad and the unusual spectacle of an ice-ridden Grand Canal, that the Orient Express began to behave during the night like the *Mauretania* in a gale. Previously, after Paris, we had seen France and Italy deeply clad in snow. The lower valleys of Switzerland, and the hills around Lake Geneva from Lausanne to St. Maurice, were curiously free. But the awakening, in the plains of Serbia, was superb. Huge banks of snow loomed over the line. The whole train was festooned with icicles of amazing length. In the stations, men muffled to the eyes were endeavoring to cut away the solid ice with pickaxes. Every village was a perfect representation of an old-fashioned Christmas card. Long interminable expanses of snow stretched upon every side, and an occasional hare or a covey of hungry-looking partridges started at times at our approach. To observe these things it was necessary to chop away the ice from the windows with a pocket-knife.
>
> There were not many travelers in the train. There was an amazingly beautiful Turkish lady with an escort who fiercely resented any glance toward her. There was a Cockney family—father, mother, and daughter—whose very presence and destiny were a mystery. There was, of course, a solitary Scotsman. Two or three Levantines, a chorus girl, and ourselves (bound for Belgrade) completed the list, tho we must not forget the gentleman with the special Foreign Office passport.
>
> Ten hours late in Belgrade. I wonder what happened to the train afterwards. We heard rumors of complete stagnation amid Macedonian drifts. A worse night was in reserve for us on our return journey.
>
> We had already learned something about extreme cold. One is not generally allowed to walk across the Danube at Belgrade. Still, the sun shone during the day, and the cold, altho 35 degrees of frost were registered, was stimulating. But on Sunday night, February 3, the express having failed to arrive, when we embarked upon a local train to Budapest, we knew little of the terrors that lay in store for us.
>
> Belgrade station, upon a night like this, is undeniably chilly. The train itself was arctic.
>
> We purchased two sausages, which, when thawed, proved to be bad. Other sustenance, on that interminable night, did not appear. Somewhere between Slovenia and Hungary we ran into a

Wide World photograph

HOT TEA FOR COLD PEDESTRIANS IN VIENNA'S STREETS

A welcome work of charity during a hard winter—especially as the tea was accompanied with slabs of that delicious Vienna bread.

snow-drift. The pale light of a half moon revealed imminent masses of snow above, behind, and around us. We got out of the train and ran silly sprints in order to restore some feeling to our feet. At times we played those word-making games which enliven the gloom of certain tea parties. We told Rabelaisian tales and torrid Limericks. We dozed fitfully, awakening with a start in new snow-drifts. We betted upon the result of the general election. We discust Einstein and Mussolini and Hobbs. I remembered a story by Mark Twain of snowed-up travelers who drew lots as to the first member of their party who should sacrifice his body to provide a communal meal.



WHEN THE GONDOLIER'S NOSE WAS BLUE

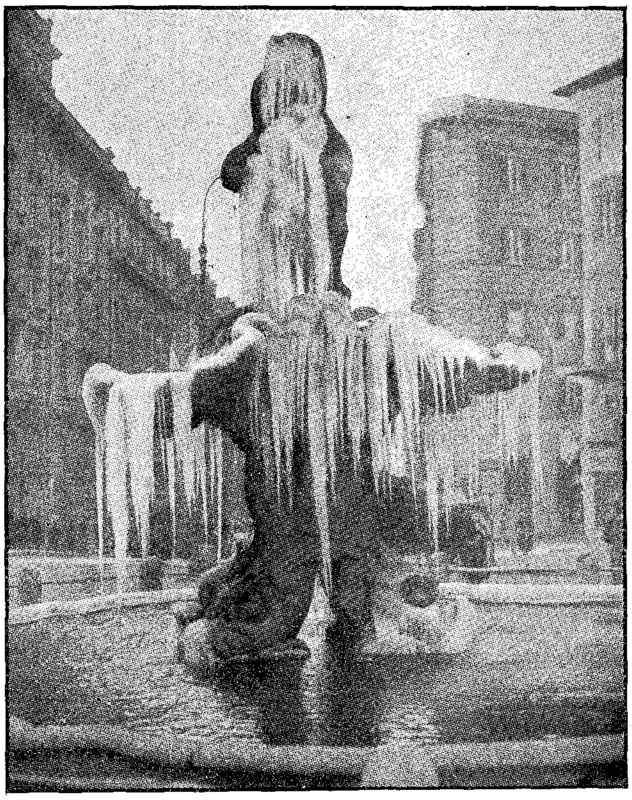
No strains of "Santa Lucia" could be expected from shivering serenaders while Venice's famous bridges looked like wedding-cake designs.

The worst nights end. Budapest station was paradise, with its hot coffee and rum. We had traveled all night in a local second-class compartment, without heating. We wrote on its frost-bitten window our parody:

"Put me somewhere south of
  Zagreb,
Where the best is like the
  worst,
And there ain't no ten com-
  partments,
And a man can't raise a First."

And the London *Daily Express*, in a Vienna dispatch, outlines thus the suffering in usually pleasant Constantinople:

> Wireless is the only means of communicating with the distrest city. All telephone and telegraph cables are interrupted; trains are snowed up on all lines, and ships are prevented from leaving the harbor by a frightful tornado.
>
> The snow is nine feet deep in the suburbs, and troops were employed to disperse the packs of wolves which are haunting the environs of the city.
>
> Many homeless people have been frozen to death in the streets, and in consequence of the likelihood of the collapse of the workers, all attempts to remove snow from the streets have been stopt. There is danger of famine, as the supply of flour is limited, and no more is procurable. Most shops and theaters are closed. The streets are empty, abandoned to the bitter winds and the snow-drifts.



EVEN ROME'S SUNKIST FOUNTAINS WENT FRAPPÉ

People stared when they saw the famous fount of the Triton like this.

An outline of the situation from close at hand is given in this London *Times* editorial:

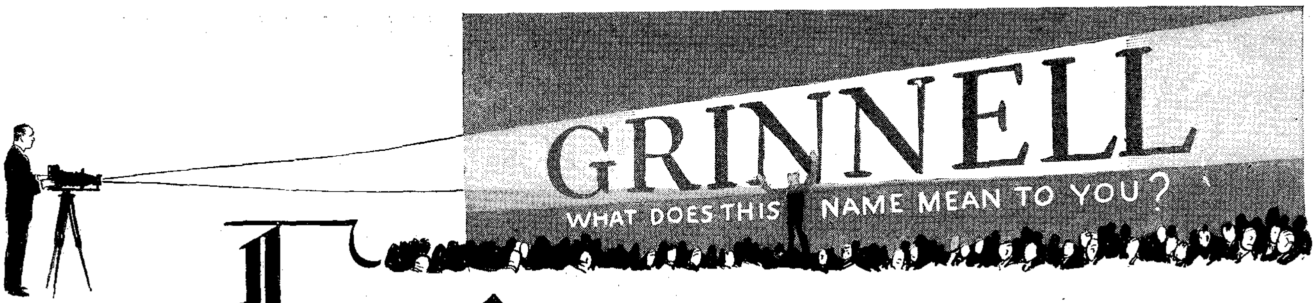
> It has been a case of bearing the ills that we know, the rawness and the fogs and the drafts, rather than flying to others which in ordinary years are not known in the sunny places to which people so readily "escape" at this season. On the south coast of England the cold has been more boisterous than in many a northern city. At one well-known health resort the palms had to be kept alive by the cherishing warmth of electric lamps; and those who have sought the usually sun-bathed terraces of the French Riviera have trudged about in slush and snow. Snow has been a visitor as far south as Palermo, and Venice and Siena have both marked 11 degrees of frost Fahrenheit. But the mere disillusionment of disappointed sun-seekers fades into insignificance compared with the perils, adversities, and hardships inflicted upon the dwellers and travelers in other parts of Europe.

Turkey's coldest winter for twenty-five years has its counterpart in many other countries of Europe. In Roumania 52 degrees of frost has been reported; in Poland 72; and at Ivanov-Voznesensk in European Russia actually 99 degrees (Fahrenheit in each case). The shores of the Baltic are frozen off Northern Germany. Twenty-five ships have been held fast in Swinemunde Bay. Floating ice-blocks have encumbered the shipping on the Upper Rhine; in Bavaria the lakes are being crossed by motor-omnibuses, and deer have been driven by cold and hunger into some of the smaller towns. The Danube is reported to be frozen over at Regensburg, Budapest, and Belgrade. It is strange to hear of a layer of ice being formed on Lake Maggiore near Locarno. Unexpected consequences have flowed from the cold in other places. The clear sheet of ice over Lake Constance has made visible the depths beneath, and has disclosed the existence of two hitherto unknown dwellings of the Stone Age, such as lurk at the bottom of other Swiss lakes.

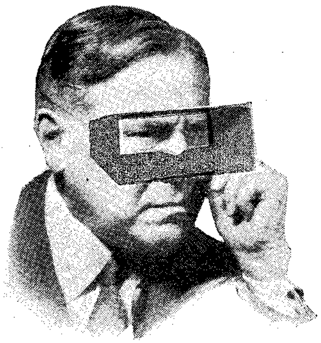
So unusual was the winter that it became worth the payment of large cable tolls, as the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle* remarks. Indeed, the American press was almost as full of the situation as the English. Another phase of the suffering in Paris is given in this dispatch from that city to the New York *Times:*

> The blazing braziers which were installed in the public squares, in the sheds at the Central Markets, and in the open streets furnished some additional comfort to numbers of homeless unable to find refuge in the crowded public charitable institutions and to the many whose work kept them out exposed to the chill winds.
>
> Police depots established canteens giving hot drinks and shelter, during the late night hours, to as many as possible. Literally thousands of persons, living in unheated houses, packed the cafés until midnight in order to keep warm.
>
> The Seine to-day was partially blocked with floating cakes of ice. Throughout France train services and telephonic and telegraphic communications are seriously impeded on account of the cold, and along the Channel coast ice is piled high on the beaches, in some places extending 330 feet from the shore. At Arras a frozen switch caused the derailment of a Boulogne train. A similar accident occurred at Reims.
>
> The Riviera has not been spared the rigors of this wintry weather, for a Cannes dispatch to-night states that four inches of snow fell there. Frost has killed many young plants and injured fruit buds. Farmers and villa dwellers report wild boars in great numbers in the Esterel range and the foothills of the Alps.

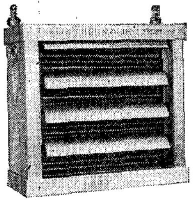
Consolidating a number of Associated Press reports from various European centers, we have this general survey of the destruction and misery wrought by the cold wave:

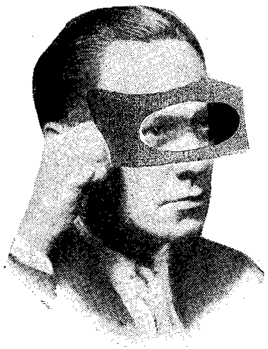

GRINNELL
WHAT DOES THIS NAME MEAN TO YOU?

Each one of these men ought to see what the others see!



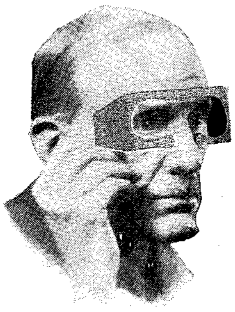
I SEE in Grinnell a COPPER UNIT HEATER called "*Thermolier*". It is the highest development of a type of heating which is rapidly becoming standard for industrial and commercial buildings on account of lightness, cheapness and all around efficiency. My own contractor told me "*Thermolier*" was superior in fourteen definite ways.



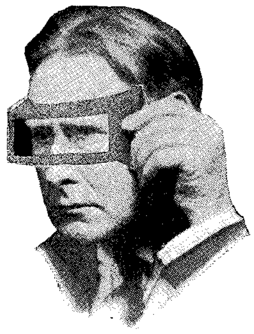


I SEE the best in every kind of PIPE FABRICATION work.—100% TRIPLE XXX pipe joints for steam pressures up to 1,350 lbs. Intricate pipe bends—welded headers—simple pipe cutting and threading to sketch. Anything in pipe fabrication.

I SEE a complete line of PIPE HANGERS —*easily adjustable*. They cut the cost of installation and maintenance. They meet every condition of pipe hanging as found out by installation foremen in the last fifty years.



I SEE the line of CAST IRON FITTINGS which always make better jobs with less labor. They are accurately threaded, beautifully moulded and painstakingly inspected. When once up, they are up forever —tight and straight.

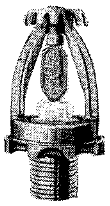


I SEE new progress in HUMIDIFICATION, because a Grinnell Company inventor gave to the American Moistening Co., a subsidiary, the most dependable device for controlling humidity that the world has ever seen. It controls all the wide line of apparatus which the company sells and installs.

I SEE in Grinnell the world's largest contractors for AUTOMATIC SPRINKLER *systems*. The famous Quartz Bulb Sprinkler head is the outstanding invention in fire protection in this generation. It will further reduce fire losses in sprinklered properties. Its superiority over the solder head is six fold:

Quartz Bulb Sprinkler

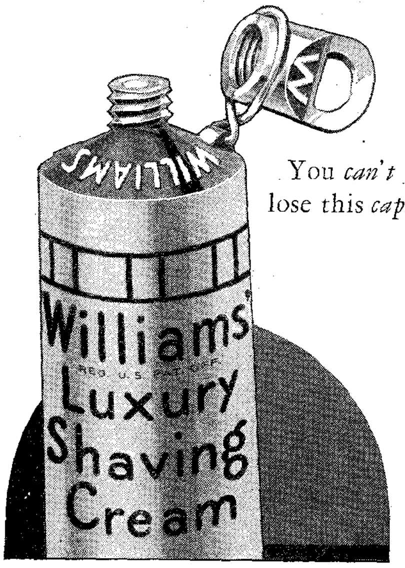
1. Quicker to operate than the solder sealed head.
2. Its operating element is proof against corrosion, while metal parts can be lead coated for severe conditions.
3. Operates even when encrusted or "loaded".
4. Great factor of safety. Can withstand temperatures closer to its operating point than solder heads without affecting its future reliability. Can stand 1,000 lbs. water pressure.
5. Its operating temperature is constant throughout the years. Solder heads, even under normal conditions, grow less sensitive with time.
6. Its greater durability means less maintenance expense.



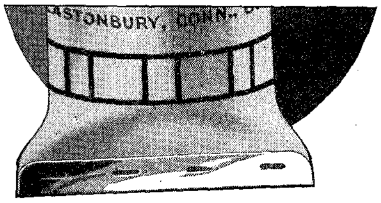
Why Wear Blinders?

Executives, engineers and architects always find that to standardize on Grinnell products through the whole range of industrial piping is to insure supreme quality. Write us today for further information on any of these products or services which you don't know all about. *Address:* GRINNELL CO., Inc., 402 West Exchange St., Providence, R.I.

"*Just notice the fine skins of men who use Williams*"



The Cream that *leaves* FACES FIT!



The Williams lather goes a long way toward keeping your face Fit. And it gives you real pleasure while you're doing it.

The Williams lather is super mild—as millions of ultra sensitive skins can testify. Its ingredients are triple distilled. It contains no scrap of coloring matter. Close in texture. Saturated with 10% more moisture than any other we know of, by authentic test. It cleanses pores. Freshens facial tissue. Leaves the skin Fit.

No wonder the drug clerk will tell you, "Oh, yes, sometimes they change . . . *but they all come back to Williams!*"

THE J. B. WILLIAMS COMPANY,
GLASTONBURY, CONN.,—MONTREAL, CANADA

Next time say
"Williams
Shaving Cream
please!"

Complete the shave with a dash of AQUA VELVA.
Made *just* for that!

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

Gipsies, peasants dwelling in thatched huts, and other persons with inadequate shelter against the Arctic frigidity that has held Central Europe and the Balkans in its grip are perishing in groups. Reports from various sections of the afflicted district told of eighty-five gipsies frozen to death in their tents, families of ten and twelve peasants perishing in unheated huts, and a band of six smugglers who succumbed near Innsbruck, Austria.

The gipsies were especially hard hit. A band of twenty-one perished near Ljubljana, in the Slovenian district of Jugoslavia, when their tents were swept away by a gale that accompanied a heavy snowstorm. Thirty other gipsies went to sleep in tents at Uzhorod, Czechoslovakia, and never awakened. At Janow, near the Austrian-Polish frontier, thirty-four gipsies were frozen to death in their rickety caravans.

At Buzeu, Roumania, twelve peasants succumbed to the cold, and another family of ten were found frozen to death in a thatched hut near Campini, Roumania. In famine-stricken Kishinev, fourteen persons perished of cold.

The blighting cold is declared by meteorological experts to be the most severe in nearly two hundred years. It has kept freezing populations at bay in their homes, many families spending their entire time under bed-coverings except for the minutes required for scant meals. Peasants sleep with cattle and pigs in order to derive warmth from the bodies of the animals.

In many towns and villages the people are burning their furniture, ripping up floors and chopping out doorways between rooms to obtain fuel. Czechoslovakian railroad authorities are burning petrol along the roadbed to keep passenger and freight trains from freezing to the rails.

Most of the ports on the Black Sea have been reported as ice-bound, as is Archangel. Available ice-breakers have not been powerful enough to break the ten feet of ice that locks the harbors. All Bulgarian and Roumanian wireless stations are receiving continuous calls for help from vessels.

Some boats have reported sighting small icebergs, an unprecedented phenomenon for the Black Sea.

Zagreb, the capital of Croatia, has experienced thirty-six hours of snowfall, and all street-car and railroad service there is paralyzed.

Budapest, capital of Hungary, has reported 300,000 cases of influenza, long queues forming outside of drug-stores, made up of seekers after aspirin and quinin. Hospitals have received 340 cases of frostbite within forty-eight hours, and the city government has distributed free coal to 50,000 poor families.

Soup kitchens have been opened in Vienna, and President Miklas has appealed to Austrian bakers to supply free bread to these food centers. Most Balkan capitals are in similar straits, the prices of food having risen from 10 to 25 per cent.

The London *Express* printed a Vienna dispatch relating that a pack of 100 wolves attacked a school at Javina and killed sixteen children, two soldiers, and four gendarmes. Droves of wild boars attacked villagers in southern Belgium.

Rivers were frozen over, sea channels obstructed, steamers, ferries and cargo boats alike frozen in, and communications over all of continental and insular Europe disrupted.

The lower part of the Thames estuary displayed piles of ice hummocks, altho the river was free of ice at London. At Stranraer, Scotland, where many steamers start for Belfast, train service ceased. Snowplows attempted to clear the tracks where drifts were piled thirteen feet deep.

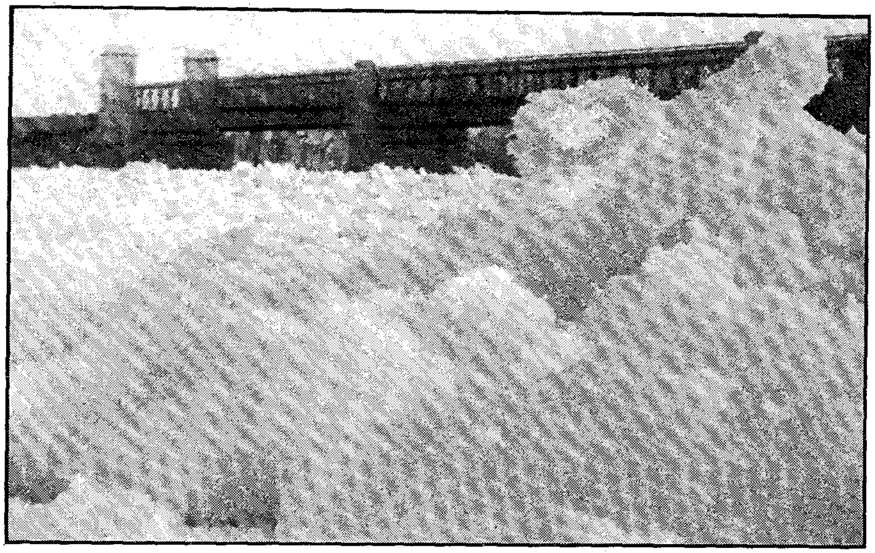
Berlin had alarming reports of thirty vessels frozen in the Western Baltic, some without food and others badly damaged by ice. Airplanes were dispatched with food supplies.

Sofia, Bulgaria, reported the Black Sea ports of Varna and Burgas closed with ice for the first time since 1849.

Belgium is suffering from zero temperatures everywhere, with a record of 13 below zero Fahrenheit at Arlon.

Huge damage is reported to have been caused in the hothouses of the Ghent district, where great difficulty is experienced in maintaining sufficient heat. Thousands of rare plants and bulbs have been ruined.

Rome was startled by the sight of "two



Wide World photograph

BLUE MONDAY FOR THE BLUE DANUBE—NO WALTZING ON THE ICE!

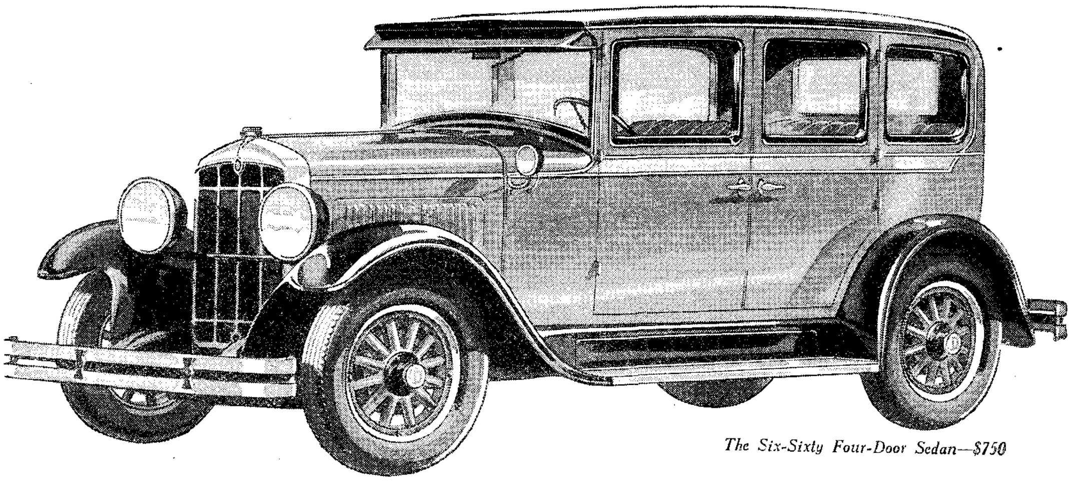
Frost-bitten Vienna, its gaiety forgotten, was wondering whether the railway bridge would hold.

DURANT

A GOOD CAR

The several hundred thousand Durant owners constitute one of the most intensely loyal and enthusiastic groups of motorists in the world today.

They praise Durant cars for their reliable day-in and day-out stamina, remarkable performance and economical operation.



The Six-Sixty Four-Door Sedan—$750

The Four-Forty	- -	$595 and upward
The Six-Sixty	- -	685 and upward

All Prices at Factory, Lansing, Michigan

DURANT MOTORS, INC., DETROIT, U. S. A.

DURANT MOTOR COMPANY, OF CALIFORNIA, OAKLAND, CAL.—DURANT MOTORS OF CANADA, LTD., LEASIDE, ONT.

Spring winds chap hands and face

THOSE proverbial March winds are enemies to good looks and smooth skin.

Keep a jar or tube of "Vaseline" Petroleum Jelly handy and use it freely on lips, cheeks and hands. It soothes the irritation caused by windburn and chapping; restores the skin to its natural smooth texture.

"Vaseline" Jelly is absolutely pure—so harmless that many people take it internally. Safe to use on any part of the body. It is just a natural healing substance refined to a very special purity.

Get a supply today at any drugstore. And remember, when you buy, that the trademark Vaseline on the package is your assurance that you are getting the genuine product of the Chesebrough Manufacturing Company, Cons'd.

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Vaseline
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.
PETROLEUM JELLY

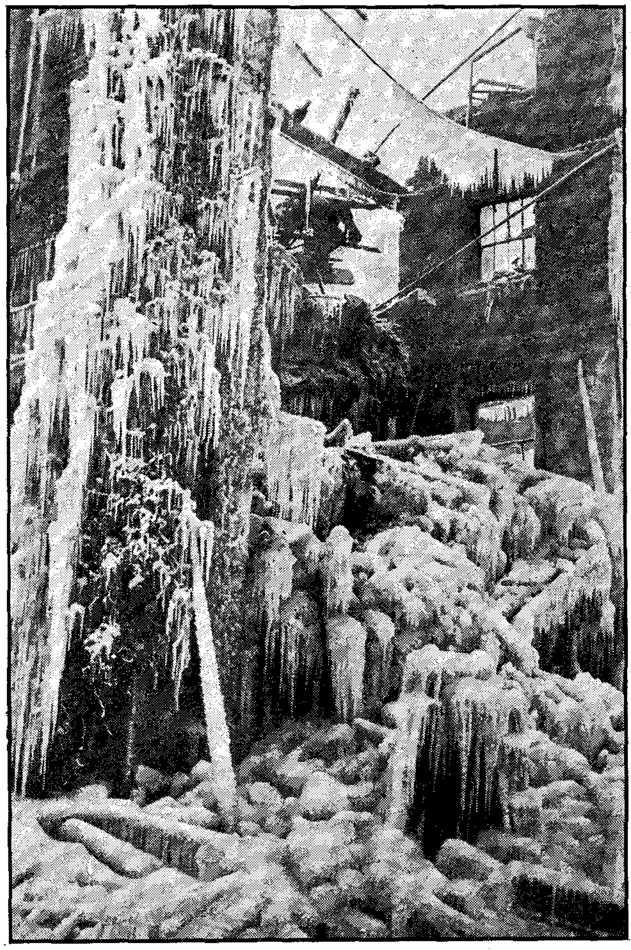
PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

suns" in the sky joined by a luminous arch.

An appeal was made to the astronomical observatory, which explained that the phenomenon was due to refraction of the sun's light against small pieces of ice floating at the horizon.

All over the Continent, governments were aiding to clear the snow-buried tracks of international railway lines, and some gave right of way to precious fuel shipments for suffering neighbors, we are told, as we read on:

> In Czechoslovakia, Premier Frantisek Udrzal ordered half the standing Army of 50,000 men to open an offensive on the huge accumulations of ice and snow which for a fortnight have paralyzed communications.
>
> Famine is abroad in the Roumanian province of Bessarabia, from which the snows block the generous aid offered by the Government and foreign agencies. Starvation is being staved off in Vienna by public soup kitchens.
>
> Ice-breakers took up the fight to free vessels from the ice of the Baltic Sea. An airplane braved a raging blizzard to bring from the Island of Pellworm, off the Schleswig coast, a sick woman for an urgent operation at the hospital in Flensburg. The islanders have been cut off from ordinary means of communication for more than a week.
>
> Germany has also seriously felt the cold. Cemetery authorities in Stuttgart urged the public to cremate its dead, because the earth is frozen to such a depth that burials are next to impossible.
>
> Berlin congratulated itself on a "warm day" when the thermometers showed 20 degrees above zero at midday.
>
> Ice halted all water traffic at Antwerp. The Kongo steamer *Anversville* landed her passengers at Zeebrugge, which was the only ice-free harbor in Belgium.
>
> To meet the coal shortage in Antwerp the Government is selling the stocks of public fuel.
>
> Germany came to the rescue of her sister republic of Austria, averting a certain catastrophe by sending 2,000 car-loads of coal and 20,000 tons of urgently needed food.
>
> The announcement that the supplies were on the way to Austria came just as Chancellor Seipel and the Cabinet were about to close all public buildings and suspend government work indefinitely because of the coal famine. They not only express gratitude for the quick action of Germany, but said the prompt response had given stimulus to the idea of *anschluss*, or union between the two German-speaking nations.
>
> At the other end of the Continent, in the far north of the Scandinavian peninsula, temperatures have been above normal, tho there is the usual amount of winter there.
>
> Swedish meteorologists, said a report from Stockholm, believe the unprecedented cold has been caused by higher temperatures in the Gulf Stream. They have heard these have been 5 degrees centigrade above normal, and think this has interrupted the regular atmospheric pressure fields, resulting in high barometer records over Central Europe, with constant easterly winds bringing extreme cold.
>
> The breakdown in transportation has affected waterways as well as railroads. Even Scandinavian countries, equipped for fighting cold, have found their facilities strained by the unprecedented conditions in the Baltic and its straits. Northern German ports are having difficulty in keeping entrance lanes open, and fuel has also become the need of the north.



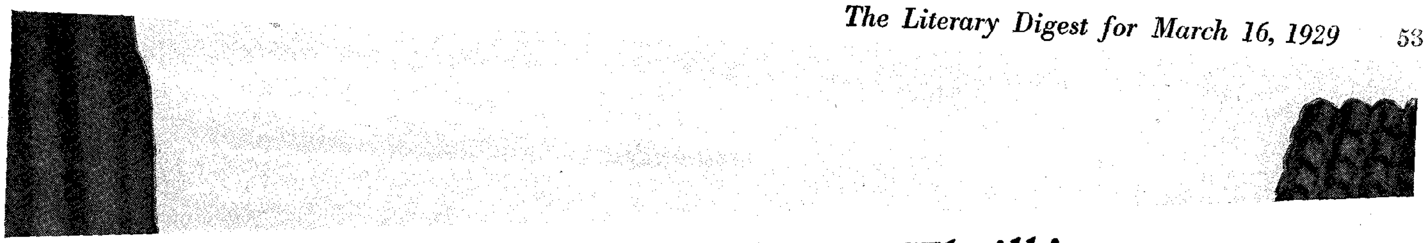
International Newsreel photograph

JACK FROST WORKED WHILE THE FIREMEN PUMPED

Hence this fire-ruined house at Bath, England, was clad in beauty.

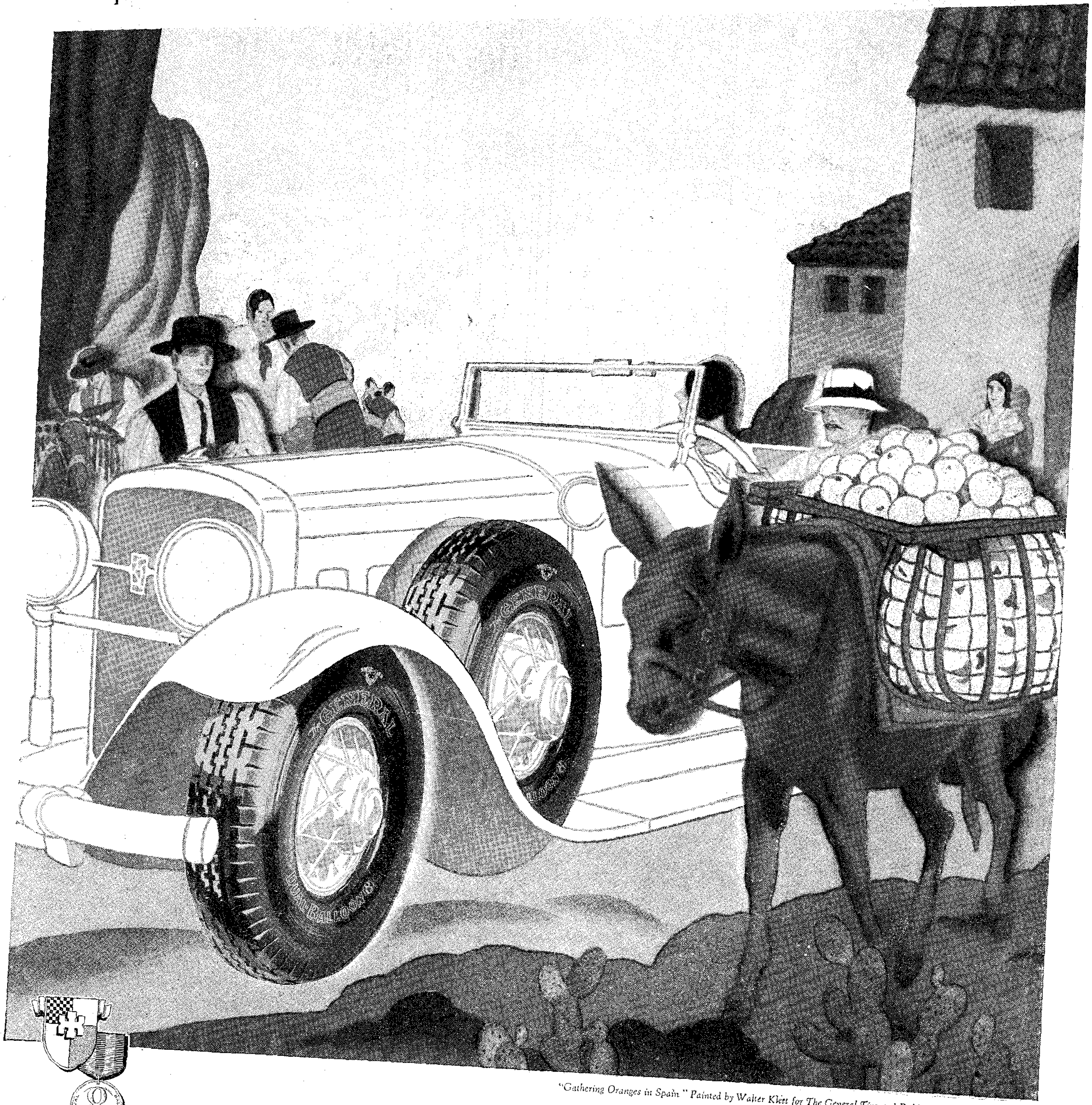
When winter comes, who is better off—the European or the Eskimo? asks the Boston *Evening Transcript*, continuing:

> From every kindergarten in our land the reply echoes swiftly, "Why, the European, of course." Members of the white race are firmly convinced that the Eskimo—at best an ignorant creature eking out a precarious half-nourished existence on the cold top of the world—is never in worse state than



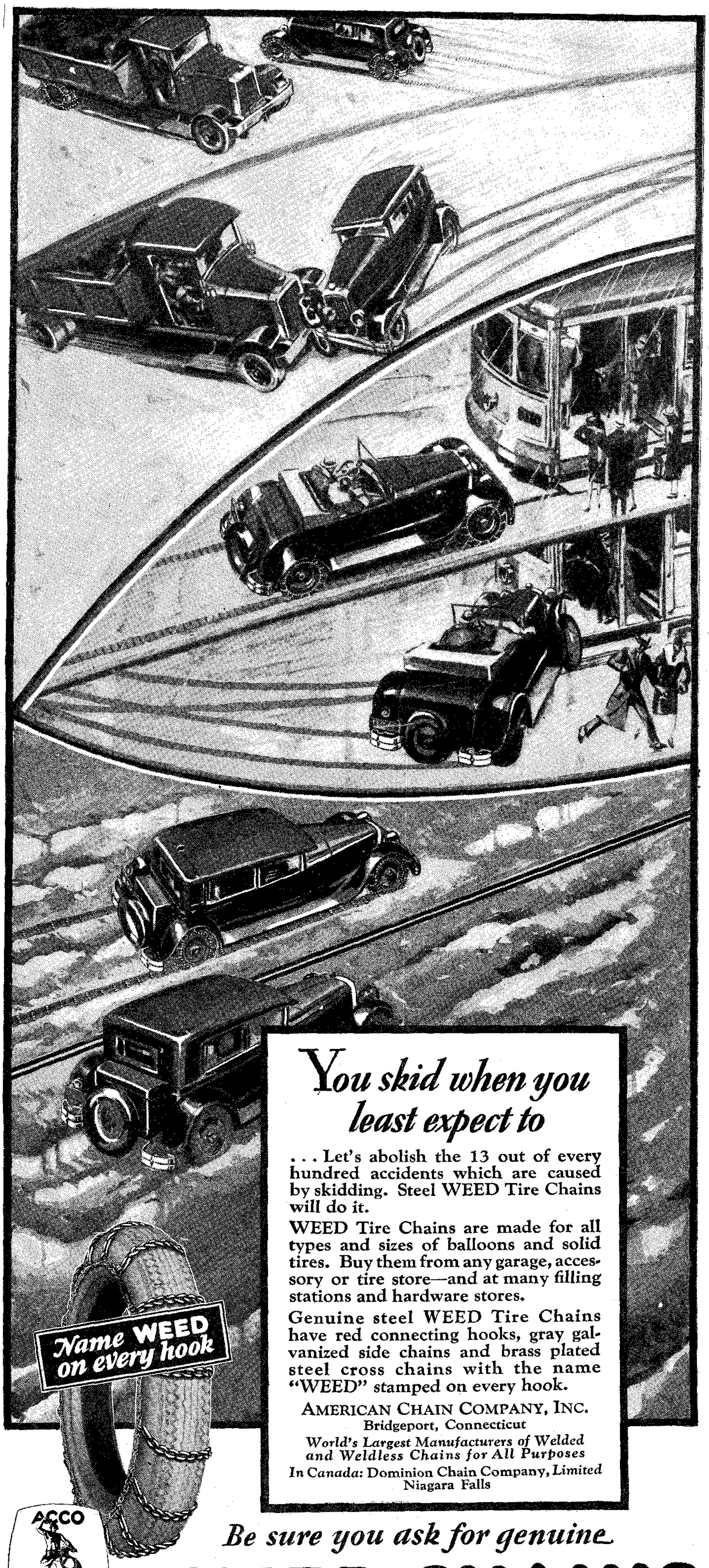
Complete the New Car Thrill!

That new car means pleasure ahead—new performance and the feeling of pride. An impressive percentage of new car purchasers have added the final touch that completes the new car thrill by putting on the *Dual*-Balloon "8." The extra cost is slight compared with the advantages. ~ ~ Everything you want in mileage—non-skid permanence and the surpassing comfort of balloon *low pressure* that only the *Dual*-Balloon principle makes possible in combination with such big mileage. Talk with the General Tire dealer and your progressive car dealer. They will explain how easy it is to make the changeover.



"Gathering Oranges in Spain" Painted by Walter Klett for The General Tire and Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio.

The New **GENERAL**
DUAL-BALLOON 8


Name WEED on every hook

You skid when you least expect to

. . . Let's abolish the 13 out of every hundred accidents which are caused by skidding. Steel WEED Tire Chains will do it.

WEED Tire Chains are made for all types and sizes of balloons and solid tires. Buy them from any garage, accessory or tire store—and at many filling stations and hardware stores.

Genuine steel WEED Tire Chains have red connecting hooks, gray galvanized side chains and brass plated steel cross chains with the name "WEED" stamped on every hook.

AMERICAN CHAIN COMPANY, INC.
Bridgeport, Connecticut
World's Largest Manufacturers of Welded and Weldless Chains for All Purposes
In Canada: Dominion Chain Company, *Limited*
Niagara Falls

ACCO
A PRODUCT OF THE AMERICAN CHAIN COMPANY Inc
in business for Your Safety

Be sure you ask for genuine
WEED CHAINS
for Safety . . . for Sure Traction

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

during the winter months, when to the cold temperatures of the Far North there is added the "terror" of the long Arctic night.

Nevertheless, a glance at the news coming from Europe, suggests that even our advanced civilization is not always a perfect synonym for winter cheer and comfort. In Berlin, with the mercury at 22 degrees below zero, "the poorer classes, unable to heat their dwellings, have stormed the railroad stations." Vienna is "virtually without water." Far to the south "passengers on the Orient express, snowbound in Thrace, have just reached Constantinople after a ten days' delay."

Meanwhile, looking north to Eskimoland, as *The Transcript* invites us, and "considering it not as tradition has painted it but as competent, fact-loving explorers actually find it, one discovers that winter, far from being a time of distress and discontent, is, for the most part, the gayest season of the Eskimo's year." Continuing:

"Indeed," says Stefansson, "the winter darkness is to the Eskimo about what the hottest period of summer is to the city dweller. The darkness, as such, may not be agreeable to the Eskimo any more than the heat, as such, is agreeable to the man of the city, but to each of them it means the vacation period. The clerk gets his two weeks in which he can go to the seaside or to the mountains. The Eskimo has found it inconvenient to hunt during the periods of extreme darkness, and sees to it that he has laid by a sufficient store of food to take him through for a month or two.

"Having no real work to do, he makes long journeys to visit his friends, and, arrived, spends his time in singing, dancing and revelry. For this reason most Eskimos look forward to the winter darkness more than to any other period. The darkness of Christmas shows itself to be about as depressing on the north coast of Canada as the darkness of midnight on Broadway."

Instead of being undernourished, the Eskimo, in his primitive state, is a thoroughly well-fed creature, Stefansson goes on to show. What is more, far from having to shiver the winter through, he keeps his dwelling almost at tropic heat. "The average temperature within doors of the Eskimo house in which I lived at the mouth of the Mackenzie River was a good deal above 80 degrees Fahrenheit, and frequently rose to 90 degrees."

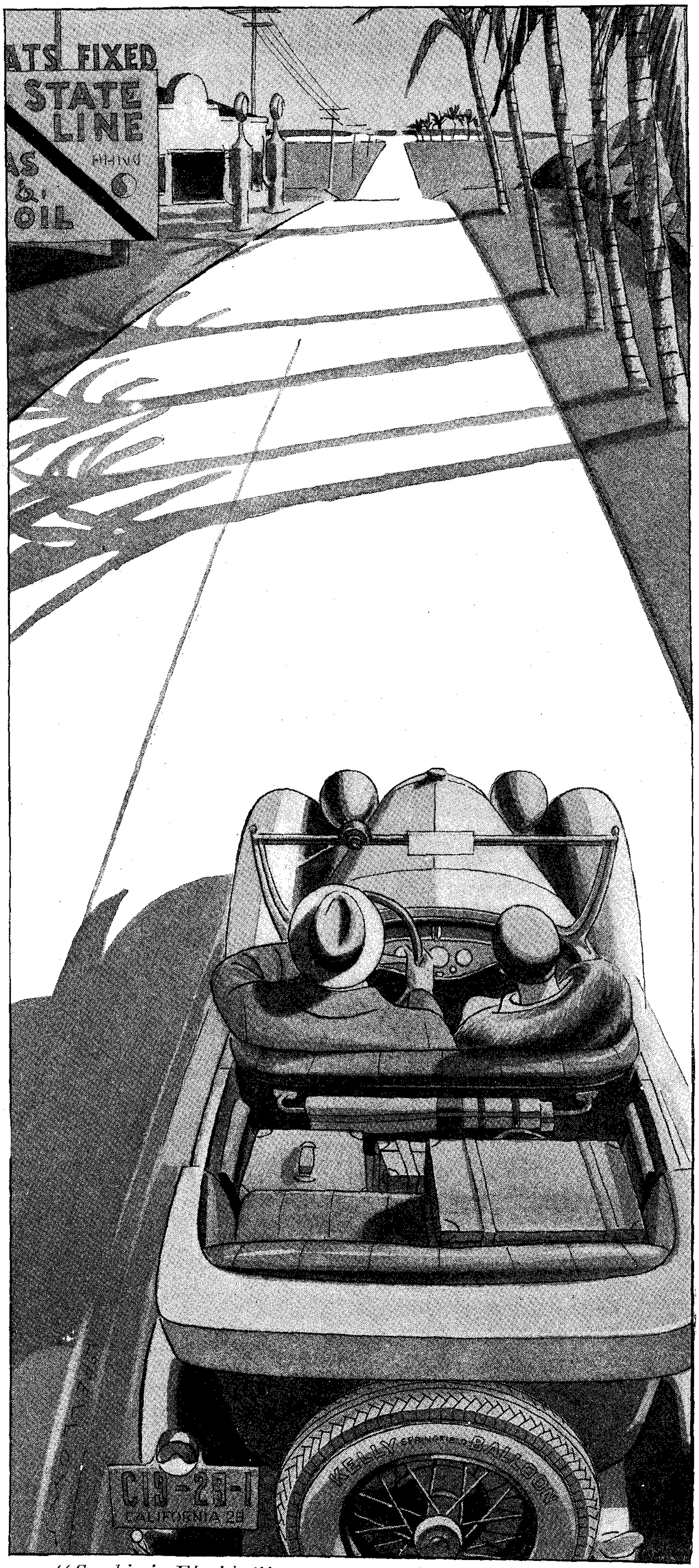
The spirit of "carry on" was strong, however, in England, and the London *Daily Express* was even able to be facetious during the cold wave, remarking of the time:

Now is the time when hymns to the plumber and his mate resound from householders distraught by burst pipes and inoperative boilers. These kindly magicians are sometimes made a mock of in our hours of ease. But when calamity falls we turn fawningly to them. They alone can find a cure for our distresses. If we ever cracked at their expense one of the prehistoric jokes that hint at a certain leisureliness and empiricism in the plumber's art, we forget all about it, or remember it only with a fleeting blush, when the dire need has caught us in its watery grip.

PERILS OF THE LATIN-AMERICAN JOB-HUNT

THE discouraged farmer, looking out over his acres, stared ruin in the face. He had had every disadvantage to overcome. But the disadvantages had overcome him. He had been ignorant of the language, of the people, of tropical products, and of tropical crop pests. His knowledge of farming in the United States had proved to be a meager asset indeed. Nevertheless, he had taken his small capital, some $3,000, and migrated to South America, lured by the colorful pictures of life there in romantic fiction and with an erroneous notion of how easily a fortune may be made in the tropics. It is a depressing picture, but that is what happens all too frequently, we are told by George J. Eder of the United States Department of Commerce in a government pamphlet on "Employment for Americans in Latin America." There is little such employment, and there is no pampering on the pampas, we read, whether one be farmer, mechanic, or clerk. The true wealth of Latin America is not to be found in tropic idleness, says Mr. Eder, "but in the strenuous industries of the more temperate climes, whether in agriculture, mining, or trade. The tempo of life is as fast in Buenos Aires as in New York, the competition as keen, and the lot of those who fail to keep the pace as hard. On the whole, for the vast majority in the United States, men and women, Latin America offers no inducement. It is estimated that there are 3,000 positions available in the United States for American citizens for every position open in Latin America." Going back to the beginning:

> If the prospective worker leaves the United States in search of employment in Latin America with no other qualifications than health, courage, and ambition, he will meet the almost insurmountable obstacle of native labor accustomed to the ways of the country, speaking the language, and willing to work at the relatively low wages which prevail. The native laborer in the tropical regions goes barefoot, subsists on beans and plantain, and lives in a mud-walled, grass-thatched hovel; his wages, which may vary from 50 cents to $2 a day, depending on the country in which he lives, suffice for this existence. For the average person from the United States, life is far more expensive in Latin America than at home, owing to the fact that the American abroad demands as necessities things which in other lands are considered luxuries, and that for one unaccustomed to life abroad it is extremely difficult to become habituated to other standards of living.
>
> There are a number of United States firms which maintain more or less extensive establishments in the Latin-American countries, usually in one of the following industries—mining, petroleum, railroading, meat-packing, banana-growing, construction work, banking, steamship, or other enterprises. There are also many manufacturers and exporters who send their salesmen or representatives to one or more of the Latin-American countries either for permanent residence abroad or on regular business itineraries.
>
> These latter positions are to be obtained

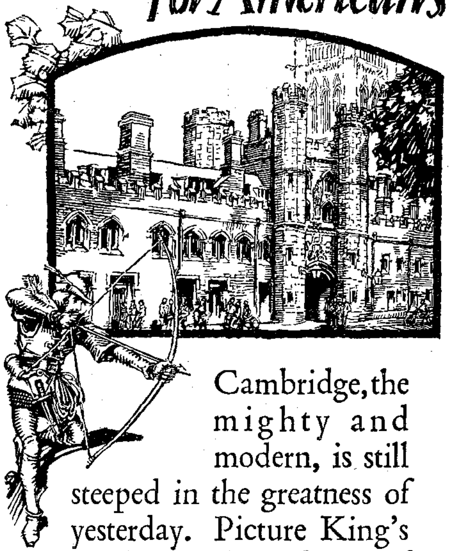


"So this is Florida!"

"It's been a wonderful trip so far—no trouble of any kind, not even a puncture."

"No reason why we should have had any trouble, with the car tuned up and Kelly-Springfields all around."

Cambridge
a Glorious
Adventure
for Americans



Cambridge, the mighty and modern, is still steeped in the greatness of yesterday. Picture King's College with its dream of lace-like vaulting. Venerable Peterhouse, founded in 1284. Emmanuel, mother of American universities, which sent seventy sons to Winthrop in America.

Imagine the loveliness of the Tudor and the Renaissance—at their best in Cambridge; the gentle sloping lawns; the world renowned river Cam; great old trees...bathed in a golden sun.

Then leisurely wander to enchanting Ely, the home of the Watchful Hereward; to Wondrous Peterborough, to Sulgrave of the Washingtons; to Norwich, Lincoln, York and Durham. The entire East Coast of England is a paradise of excursions intensely interesting to Americans.

Cambridge will more than repay a visit. Write for the free illustrated booklet No. 42, giving full details and information

H. J. KETCHAM, *General Agent*
311 Fifth Avenue, New York

London
and North Eastern
Railway
OF ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

only by those well-qualified by experience for sales work in Latin America. The prerequisites are generally fluency in Spanish, Portuguese, or French, depending on the area to be covered, a thorough knowledge of the particular line of goods represented, whether machinery, automotive, textiles, or other products, and long experience in Latin-American trade. Without at least some of these special qualifications, combined with the proper personal qualities, it is useless to look for an opportunity along that line, as the competition for these positions is exceedingly keen.

Employees in this field are usually sent abroad on a three-year written contract, with suitable provisions for return passage to the United States in the event of illness or other unforeseen termination of the contract. At the larger camps, such as those maintained by the fruit companies and mining corporations, adequate hospital facilities, living quarters, food, and other advantages are usually provided, either free of charge or at a reasonable rate. The salaries paid are generally higher than could be obtained for similar work in the United States, owing to certain obvious disadvantages in living conditions. However, it is rare for an employee to save any considerable proportion of his salary, as the monotony of living in such a place under such conditions makes some unusual—and expensive—diversion almost a necessity.

But here Mr. Eder turns to an even less pleasant phase of the subject:

A word of warning may be given here, and that is that it behooves the applicant for such a position to obtain a satisfactory written contract, and to investigate carefully the reputation of the company in question with regard to its treatment of similar employees in the past. The written contract is a desirable and necessary protection for both parties, as it enables the prospective employee to know definitely his rights and obligations. On the other hand, the written contract is of little value in dealing with an irresponsible company, or one that is notoriously unfair to its personnel. Enforcement of a contract in a foreign country is generally impossible as a matter of practise. The cost of litigation is usually prohibitive, and the difficulty of authenticating the contract and having its provisions gone over, one by one, with relation to the law of the foreign jurisdiction, makes a lawsuit impracticable. It is scarcely feasible to foresee every question that might arise under such a contract and its possible interpretation under the laws of the foreign country in question, and the expense of having the document properly authenticated by a notary public, the United States Secretary of State, and the Ambassador or Minister from the foreign country (which would be necessary for its due enforcement) would be a needless and expensive precaution. What is advisable is to assure oneself that fair treatment under the contract will be received from that particular company under all circumstances.

Warning must be given that there are certain persons always ready to entice money away from the unsuspecting seeker of employment. There are several of these organizations, generally possessing high-sounding and attractive titles, which advertise in newspapers and periodicals throughout the country apparently offering splendid opportunities for employment in Latin America. The applicant is usually requested to submit a fee, varying in size according to the self-assurance of the promoter, and receives in return a worthless list of "sure-fire" employment opportunities.

Allied to the subject of employment in Latin America for United States nationals, we learn as we read, is the problem of the farmer who is anxious to invest a small capital in farm property in one of the Latin-American countries, in the hope of providing a home for himself and family, and possibly of reaping a small fortune. Says the bulletin further:

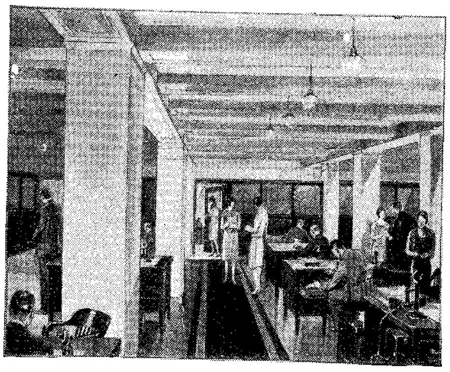
It is true that land is cheap in the tropics, that the soil is rich, and that crops grow with a minimum of cultivation; but crops are commercially worthless unless they can be sold, and the high cost of transportation and of marketing is precisely the reason why these lands are cheap. It is unnecessary to go outside the United States itself for homestead land, and in any part of the world—whether the land is sold for twenty-five cents an acre or for $800 a square foot—there is a reason, and a very sound reason, for the price, namely, it is worth just that much.

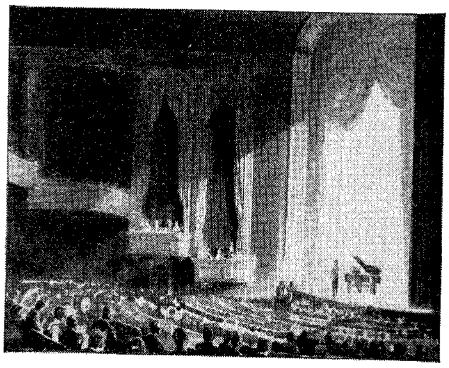
The owners of the choice landed properties in Latin America are generally wealthy planters who pride themselves on the extent of their estates. It is very seldom, indeed, that one of these estates is put on the market, or that the owner is willing to part with a portion of it, and consequently this property usually has an abnormally and unwarrantedly high market value. When the estates are sold, as in cases of bankruptcy, they are generally disposed of as a whole, so that only the large-scale investor can hope to buy a fine piece of agricultural property in Latin America. It would be difficult to state the minimum investment needed; however, it is safe to say that to buy the nucleus of a potentially successful estate would require a minimum of $25,000 or $50,000.

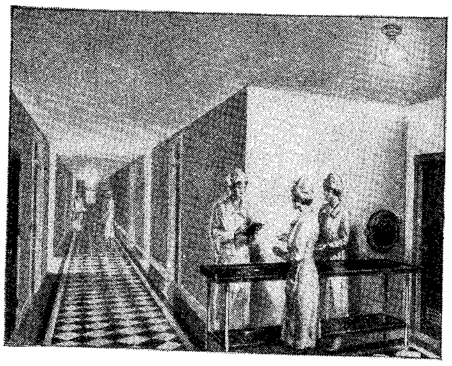
Warning must be given of the numerous colonization and development projects which claim to offer unlimited opportunities to United States investors of small capital. Even the legitimate colonization projects have in the past been almost uniformly unsuccessful, owing either to bad management or to the inability of American colonizers to adapt themselves to the low standards of living met with abroad. The majority of these projects have been schemes promoted by unscrupulous or self-seeking stock salesmen who had obtained concessions of reputed great value, generally in some entirely inaccessible region. There have been similar schemes formulated for developing banana or other plantations, and even for founding town sites, the lots for which were to be sold at apparently ridiculously low prices. No one should embark on such an enterprise without first obtaining satisfactory credit information from his banker, local "better business" bureau, or similar entity. Even should the enterprise be one founded in good faith, the chances of its success, as gaged by past experience, are exceedingly slight. The majority of the successful colonies are those founded by European immigrants whose standard of living is lower than that of the United States farmer, and who find excellent opportunities for themselves and their families in the cheap land and fertile soil of the New World.

Sound can be controlled anywhere

Modern science makes it possible to regulate sound, and Johns-Manville has experience sufficient to cope with every problem of excessive noise or poor acoustics


"Reduced noise by two-thirds" writes Edward E. Brown, vice-president of the First National Bank of Chicago, after installation of Johns-Manville Office-quieting Treatment.


For years Johns-Manville Acoustical Treatment has been used to provide correct acoustics in theatres, churches, and other auditoriums.


The ceiling of this corridor at the Harper Hospital, Detroit, Mich. (Albert Kahn, Architect) blots out disturbing sounds because it is covered with Johns-Manville Sound Control Material which silences reverberations and echoes.

EXCESSIVE noise, or poor acoustics, is due to uncontrolled sound. For years we have studied sound, have invented devices for measuring, or even photographing this invisible force, and have perfected means of harnessing it. As a result, J-M acoustical engineers are the outstanding group of men in this country, working commercially, who have complete, comprehensive understanding of sound control.

Noise is costly in business establishments, is annoying everywhere. To tolerate noise has now become old fashioned. The Johns-Manville method of sound-quieting and acoustical control is neither experimental nor theoretical. It is positive, and absolutely certain to reduce noise greatly, often as much as 80%.

How J-M Halts Sound Waves

The control of sound may be for the purpose of preventing disturbing noise, or it may be concerned with the correction of acoustics, as in auditoriums or other public rooms.

The plaster, cement, glass, and sheet metal so common in present-day construction have almost no ability to absorb sound. A sound wave, even though invisible, will bounce about a room as literally as a rubber ball might. The result is that irritating and disturbing confusion of sound which we generally describe as noise.

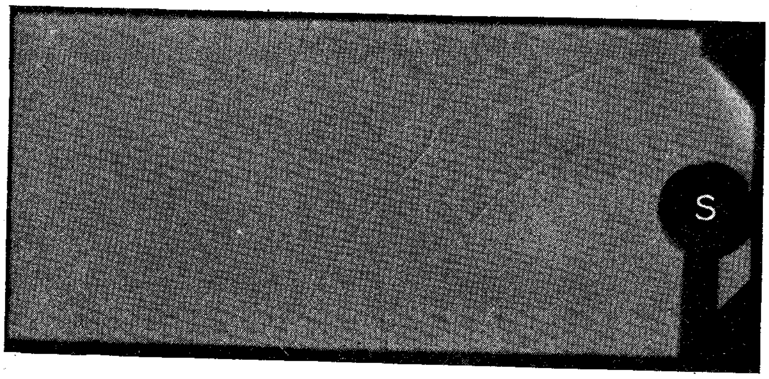
Decorative Schemes Unaffected

Johns-Manville acoustical experts, by the use of special finishes, produced a surface which will absorb as much as 80% of the sound in a room, and do so without affecting the architectural or decorative scheme.

Talking motion pictures must be produced in silence, echoless studios. They must be shown in acoustically correct theatres. Johns-Manville has provided both to aid this new art.

In your own office, or factory, in your church or lodge room, in a hospital in which you are interested, anywhere, in fact, Johns-Manville can banish excessive noise and bring about an amazing degree of quietness and calm.

Industrial buyers and home owners the country over know Johns-Manville Asbestos products, such as Asbestos Shingles and Built-up Roofing, Heat and Cold Insulations, Packing, Brake Linings, and scores of other products. Yet in none of these is there more careful effort than in the really marvelous science of sound control.



This is a photograph of a model of an auditorium floor plan showing the actual propagation of direct and reflected sound waves produced by a single short, sharp sound at S. It shows perfectly the confusion resulting from the accumulative effect of sound waves reflected from the walls.

JOHNS-MANVILLE CORPORATION

Johns-Manville

SOUND-ABSORBING TREATMENT

JOHNS-MANVILLE CORPORATION
New York, Chicago, Cleveland, San Francisco, Toronto
(*Branches in all large cities*)

Please send me information about the Johns-Manville Method of Scientific Sound Control.

*Name*____________________

*Company*____________________

*Address*____________________ AC-34-3

"…In the very nick

These new, beautiful and graceful models arrive upon the scene!"

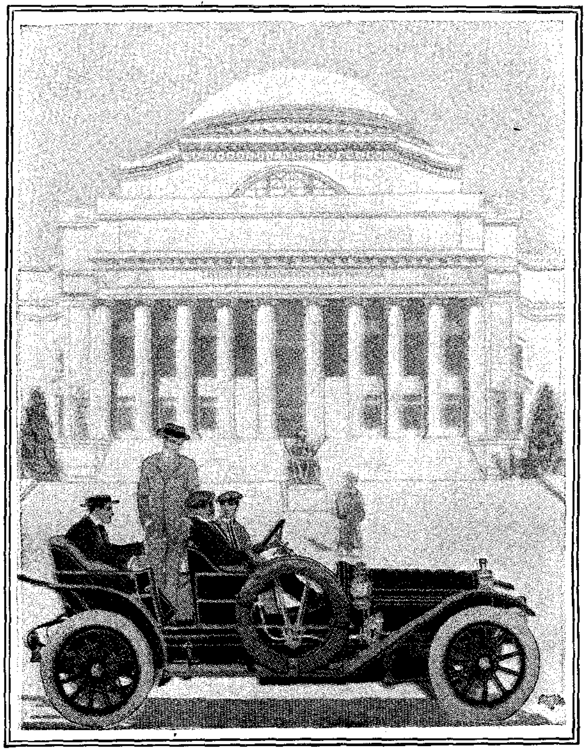
QUOTED above is a reference to *the new Pierce-Arrow Straight Eight*, by Colonel Robert D. Garden, who for twenty-five years supplied fastidious New Yorkers with motor cars of this same famous make.

And now another page in fine car history has been turned with the new Pierce-Arrow—a car that has size without bulk, and beauty rather than tonnage.

Generous size and capacity there must be in the finer cars. But no longer at the sacrifice of symmetry of line, and spirit of performance.

Pierce-Arrow has solved the problem in the finest tradition. Incidentally, it has brought forth an automobile which spells the end of "the dowager" type among fine cars.

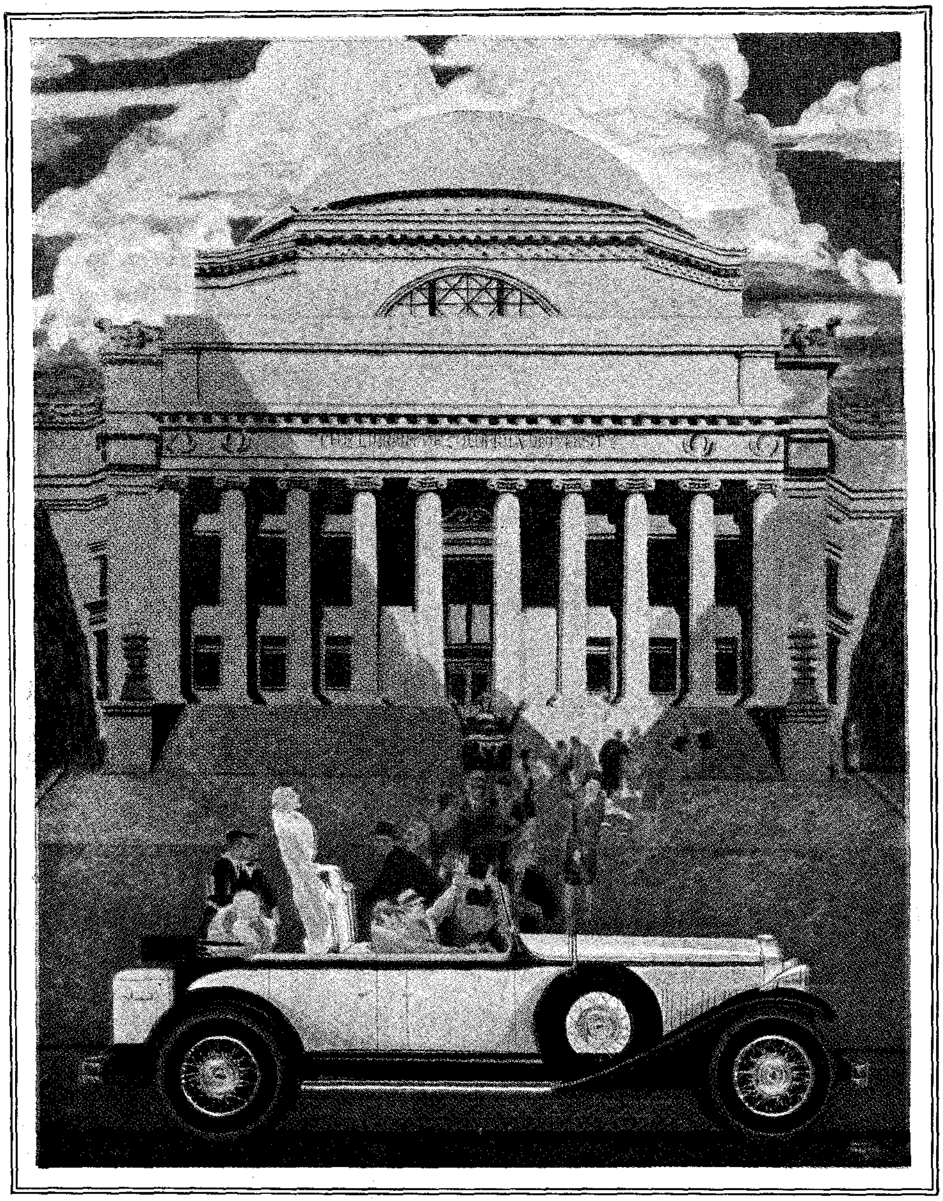
There was never a car more satisfying to the eye, or one more easily handled, than this newly arrived patrician among automobiles.



Twenty years ago Louis Fancher painted the original of this Pierce-Arrow automobile—then the finest car of its day. The scene is the Library of Columbia University, New York City.

PIERCE

and point of time-



The same artist who did the illustration on the opposite page painted this 1929 Pierce-Arrow. The scene is the same . . . the car is of the same make, the same fame . . . the finest motor car in America.

$2775 to $8200

AT BUFFALO

The purchase of a car from income has been made an altogether attractive procedure by the Pierce-Arrow Finance Corporation. The average allowance on a good used car usually more than covers the initial Pierce-Arrow payment.

A STRAIGHT EIGHT *by* PIERCE-ARROW

125 Horsepower Engine ↗ ↗ 85 Miles per Hour ↗ ↗ 133-inch and 143-inch Wheel-bases 59½-inch Rear Tread ↗ ↗ 72-inch Over-all Height ↗ ↗ Ample Head-room ↗ ↗ Wide Doors ↗ ↗ Pierce-Arrow Coachwork ↗ ↗ Non-shatterable Glass ↗ ↗ Fender or Bracket Headlamps optional without extra charge ↗ ↗ Bodies by Pierce-Arrow—and Pierce-Arrow in every part! *Pierce-Arrow mechanical detail embraces every device of proved character known to fine motor cars.*

ARROW

Do you SMOKE OFF A MISSED MEAL!

Spud
CIGARETTES

HERE, TOO, SPUD'S COOLNESS KEEPS MOUTH-COMFORT!

Do you ever miss luncheon—then try to make it up with cigarette after cigarette? And wish you hadn't? That's a time you'll appreciate Spud! The smoke of your twentieth Spud leaves your mouth as moist-cool as your first Spud of the session... keeping all the while that comfortable meal-time mouth-moisture. That is Spud's cooling effect, its smoke proved by scientists 16% cooler...heightening your enjoyment of Spud's full tobacco flavor...making Spud the new freedom in old-fashioned tobacco enjoyment. At better stands, 20 for 20c. The Axton-Fisher Tobacco Co., Inc., Louisville, Ky.

SMOKE 16% COOLER by TEST

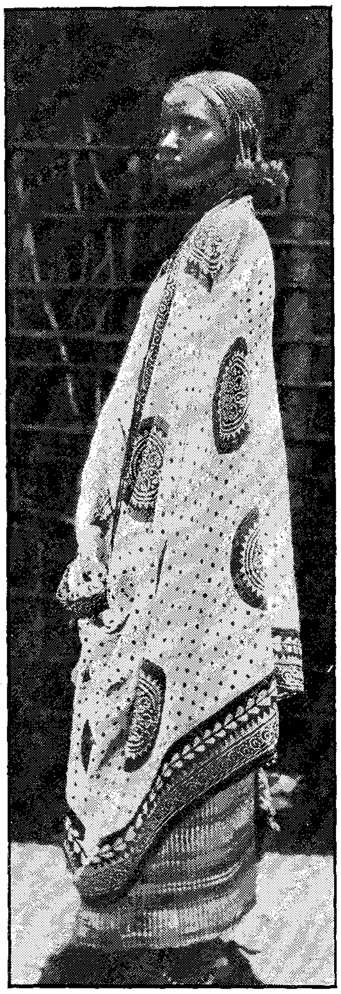
JUDGE SPUD...Not by first puff...but by first pack. Surprise of first puff soon forgotten...continued coolness heightens enjoyment of the full tobacco flavor.

HOW the coolness of Spud smoke was proved scientifically, and what "Smoke 16% Cooler by Test" means to you, are told in this little book, sent gladly on request

MENTHOL-COOLED **SPUD** CIGARETTES

AFRICAN FASHIONS FOR AMERICAN WOMEN

"YES! YES! YES!" The wife beamed her assent. But her husband thrust her aside. "No! No! No!" he protested, waving his arms in violent expostulation. In vain the American woman bargained. But, in view of her husband's unwillingness, no assurance was to be had from the Kikuyu woman of East Africa, whose picturesque clothes the white woman wanted to buy. However, the Kikuyu wife, who wanted to sell, said at parting, "Come back to-morrow. Maybe he will change his mind."


DEBUTANTE: NUBIAN STYLE

This heart-breaker, of Nairobi, is drest in lines full of suggestion for the American designer.

So Miss Ethel Traphagen, who conducts a class in dress design at Cooper Union in New York, and who, during an African trip, was on the lookout for style ideas in native costumes adaptable to America, returned the next day. Sure enough, the husband had changed his mind. He beamed his complete willingness to sell his wife's clothes. But still there was a hitch. "No! No! No!" said the wife. She had changed her mind, too. "Come back to-morrow," suavely advised the husband. "Maybe she will change her mind."

And so it went for a month. At last Miss Traphagen, who wanted to bring an East African fashion show home with her for further study of lines and decorations for American women, found the man and wife simultaneously ready to close the deal. But at the very end it did not go through completely. The woman gave up the upper part of her costume. But then she balked. For reasons of modesty she would not part with her skirt. Miss Traphagen found the Kikuyu woman's silhouette "astonishingly metropolitan, as was her habit of bedecking arms and neck with large quantities of imitation jewelry," we read in the New York *Herald Tribune*. There, however, the similarity ended, for the Kikuyu worked out her style ideas in leather, richly besmeared with red earth for coloring, and with castor-oil.

Miss Traphagen was in Africa with her husband, W. R. Leigh, the artist, who was executing a commission for the American Museum of Natural History. Her study of native costumes was carried on, Florence Smith Vincent writes in the New York *Telegram*, while Mr. Leigh was away on his research expeditions. "The wanderlust was on me strong, Miss Traphagen told Mrs. Vincent, who continues her quotation from the designer:

"There were days last winter when I felt that in order to continue to offer any inspiration to the pupils in my classes of designing I must drop everything and get off somewhere where all was as different as could be from the things I had ever been used to. I felt the success of my work depended upon a complete change.

"But where was I to obtain it? And how? At last and just when I was making my most strenuous effort to squelch my craving for a brief interlude, my husband came to the rescue—or rather the Museum of Natural History did, when they commissioned him to do some research work in Africa."

"So at little more than the popular moment's notice we set sail for the Dark Continent!" continued the husband, "and in the seven months of our absence we 'trotted' over a good part of the globe, but most of the time—as the tourists would have it—we 'did' East Africa.

"My wife stayed in Nairobi while I went on two museum trips, one to Tanganyika, where we collected the materials and animals for a group that will enable the stay-at-homes to view the lion family *au naturel* and in safety.

"Later on we trekked to the bush country of buffalo, rhino, giraffe, and elephant. While I was away on these trips my wife motored over territory where not so long ago the foot of white man had never trod. And her favorite sport was visiting the native markets."

"The varied throngs at African bazaars offer many original suggestions for frocks, sport clothes, coats, bathing capes, hats, accessories," Miss Traphagen said, according to an interview in *The Herald Tribune*, which continues:

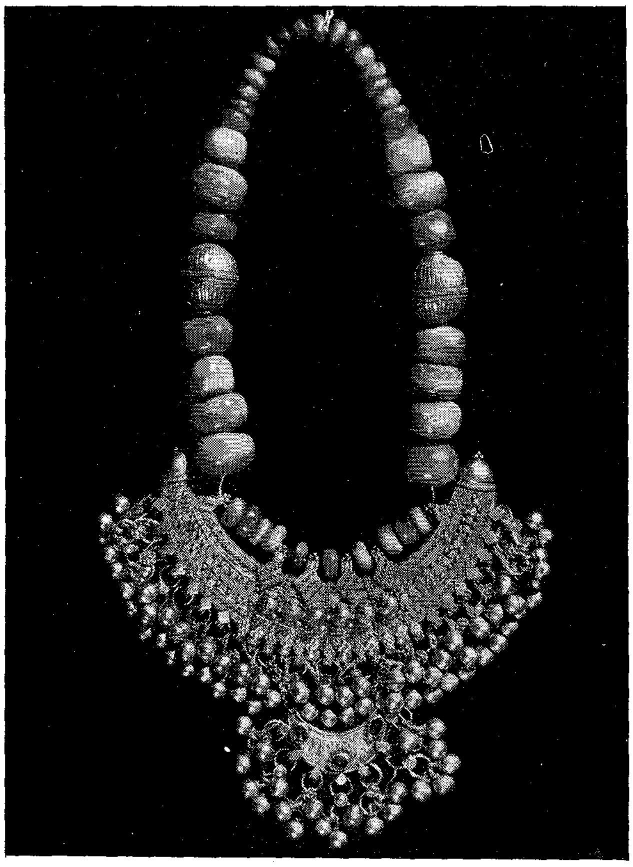
"Often a bit of embroidery on a cuff, a necklace, or a way of draping a robe is inspiration enough for a complete gown or wrap.

"Nairobi was one of the most colorful places of Africa, and useful for my purpose. When the Prince of Wales arrived there in October, chiefs poured in to greet him from all over Kenya colony, from the Egyptian border to its southern point, presenting a magnificent panorama of widely differing African styles.

"Styles do not change much in Africa. The Nubians drape their robes like the ancient Greeks and Egyptians. Arabs of the mountains wear chained armor, patterned no doubt after that worn in crusading times. Both of these styles are highly suggestive for modern adaptations.

"Some tribes, on the other hand, are fond of decorating their clothes with modern inventions. I saw railroad trains painted on a white material like sheeting. One costume was covered with spectacles, another with samovars and cups and saucers, and another with big parasols.

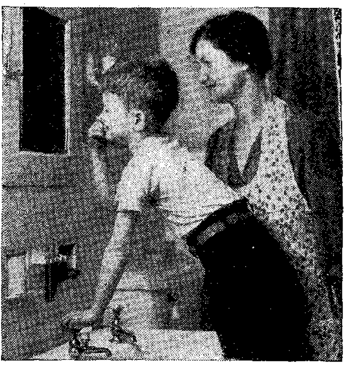
"Members of one tribe wore the hair of their ancestors in a


NECKLACE CLOVEN BY THE HEADSMAN'S SIMITAR

Made of silver and amber, and worn, 'tis said, by a wife of the Mad Mullah, who gave the British no end of trouble many years ago. When the lady was beheaded, a bead near the back of the neck was split.

What a joy to parents the carefree happiness of childhood! But will that priceless health continue disease-proof through youth and adolescence? Are you willing to overlook any precaution to safeguard these robust little bodies? . . . Guard The Danger Line.

MOTHERS! THEY TRUST YOU



Squibb's
Milk of Magnesia

Noisy! Turbulent! Robust! . . . Happy in the inexhaustible energy of brimming health! . . . What a joy to you—and what a responsibility.

For it is *you* they look to for protection — you they come to at every little ache and pain—you they believe when you give them advice.

They trust you when you tell them they must brush their teeth . . . they obey . . . they form the habit. But is that enough? . . . Often it is not. And they suffer from tooth decay and gum irritations . . . because mere brushing cannot destroy the acids at The Danger Line.

Squibb's Dental Cream is particularly effective in protecting children. It contains more than 50% of Squibb's Milk of Magnesia. Every time Squibb's Dental Cream is used it neutralizes the acids which cause decay.

Medical authorities agree that proper oral hygiene practiced early greatly lessens the chances of children catching the usual childhood diseases. Squibb's is safe—free from grit and astringents. It cannot harm tender mouths. 40c a large tube. E. R. Squibb & Sons, New York. *Chemists to the Medical Profession since* 1858.

Listen in every Friday evening from 7:15 to 7:30 Eastern Standard Time over Stations WJZ, WBZ, WBZA, WHAM, KDKA, WJR, KWK, WREN, WTMJ, KOA, KSTP, WLW for interesting talks on the preservation of health by eminent authorities through broadcasting facilities provided by E. R. Squibb & Sons. © 1929 by E. R. Squibb & Sons

SQUIBB'S DENTAL CREAM

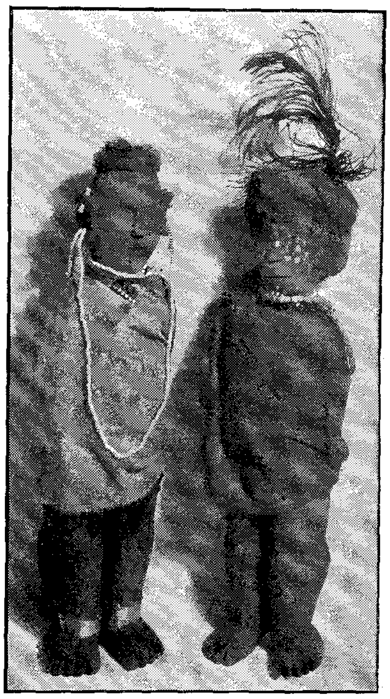
The Priceless Ingredient of Every Product is the Honor and Integrity of Its Maker

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

bag tied to the back of their heads. Fastened to it and curling over the head was a feather. The whole resembled a big bird, and offered some suggestions for evening coiffures.

The notion held by many persons that in Africa, Europeans wear mostly shorts and natives next to nothing is quite mistaken. Variety is the key-note of the costuming. Religious differences, differences of occupation, and tribal traditions are all reflected in the dress. The warlike tribes are more naked than civilians, who are often voluminously clothed. The many capelike drapes are full of ideas for adaptation. Caps, fezzes, and turbans are various and interesting.



WHAT THE WOMAN WILL WEAR

And also the man, of course. These dolls were made by a Kikuya native, and serve as fashion dummies.

Even official uniforms in Africa are picturesque. The native policeman's belted coat, blue jersey, and red fez will no doubt inspire some student with a prize-winning sport design.

Indian children wear clothes exactly like those of their elders, a fashion we have not followed since 1830.

In Zanzibar, where there had been a bad clove year, and many persons were disposing of their treasures, I secured some unusual silver sandals, combs, anklets, and other jewels which had belonged to wives of the former Sultan.

An amber and silver necklace, formerly the property of a wife of the Mad Mullah of Somaliland, is cut in two, because she wore it, according to the story, when she was beheaded. Other jewelry is said to be over a hundred years old. Jewel cases which I brought back will supply in their chasings motifs for embroidery and other decorations, besides serving as still-life studies.

Where I could not secure whole costumes to bring home, I had doll models made to show the style in miniature.

How the clothing and ornaments of East African women may influence American styles is further explained by Marion Clyde McCarroll in the New York *Evening Post.* Writing of the samples brought back by Miss Traphagen, she says:

THE LADY WEARS THE BEADS

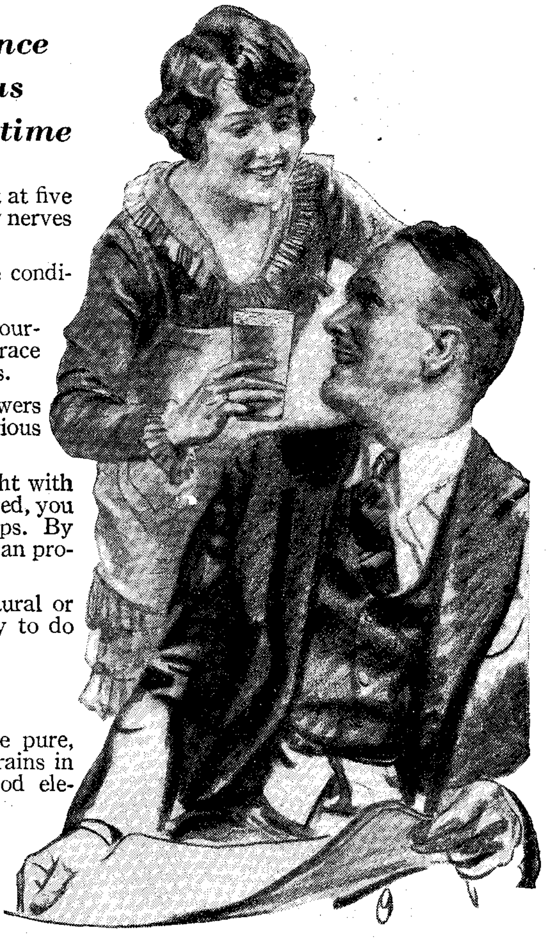
Meaning the white bead belt. These dolls were made by a Wakamba at Machakos.

> She's got all sorts of native costumes and the most gorgeous collection of fascinating jewelry you ever saw. There are silver anklets and bracelets so heavy you wonder how in the world a woman can move with them on. Some of the bracelets are great wide things that enclose the arm from the wrist almost to the elbow, much in the manner of the big fur cuffs seen on many of this season's coats. Others are narrow circlets, only as thick as a good sturdy masculine finger. There are endless numbers of necklaces, some of silver, and others of large, roughly shaped pieces of amber. And there are earrings of thin silver wire, and numerous other ornaments that no one but an East African native could possibly imagine what to do with.
>
> Besides articles of this type, Miss Traphagen brought back several stunning chests—massive wooden affairs, heavily studded with brass and ornamented with beautifully wrought brass hinges. Also many curious receptacles of brass, used by the natives for different purposes. What have all these to do with fashion ideas? You'd be surprized! Here's the secret.
>
> All these interesting lovely things were collected by Miss Traphagen for the use of her students who are studying design. From the elaborate engraving of an armband, from the pattern of a gracefully turned hinge, from the design traced around an anklet the alert eye can pick out any number of motifs to form the basis of new and beautiful fashion ideas.
>
> For example, the lines of the narrow, artistically shaped hinge on one of the chests could be effectively reproduced in developing a novel type of ornamentation across the front of a blouse; the way in which the folds of a native costume happen

UNDERWEIGHT

and its effects: **low energy restless sleep, "nerves"**

corrected now, science says, by a delicious food beverage at bedtime



NOT ill, but unfit . . . Tired out at five o'clock . . headaches . . jumpy nerves . . restless sleep . .

Have you ever connected these conditions with *underweight?*

Medical men now do. To undernourished tissues and nerves they trace many of these common complaints.

And underweight, they warn, lowers your resistance to still more serious disease conditions.

Simply by increasing your weight with healthy tissue, science has discovered, you can often overcome these handicaps. By keeping your weight *normal,* you can protect yourself against them.

In Horlick's Malted Milk (natural or chocolate flavor) a delightful way to do this has been found.

Why it builds up

First—actual tests show that the pure, full-cream milk and nourishing grains in "Horlick's" contain the vital food elements. It supplies protein, carbohydrates, fat, essential minerals, even the valuable vitamins.

These are the elements that build firm tissue and steady nerves. They *alone* can increase weight.

Second—the action of the malt enzymes makes these food elements so easily digestible that they are assimilated almost at once. This is essential in building weight. The stomach must not be over-loaded.

Take at Night

This ease of digestion makes "Horlick's" an ideal food to take at night. If taken hot, "Horlick's" will help you relax and thus induce the sound sleep so essential in itself to "building up."

Thousands tell of wonderful results from "Horlick's" at bedtime—weight gains, new energy, sound sleep, steady nerves, freedom from colds. You too will enjoy putting on weight this inviting way.

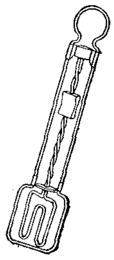
If you are overweight, have "Horlick's" served you at lunch time in place of heavier foods. Then you get ample nourishment with fewer calories.

A generous sample FREE

Let us send you a generous sample to start with. Your choice of flavors—natural or chocolate. Just clip the coupon below and mail it *today.*

Or, go to your dealer and buy a package. Insist on "Horlick's," the original and genuine, endorsed by physicians for almost half a century. Prepared in a minute at home. Sold everywhere in hermetically sealed glass jars. It is economy to buy the best.

FREE SAMPLE



HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CORP.
Dept. I-3, Racine, Wis.
(If you live in Canada address 2155 Pius IX Ave., Montreal)

This coupon is good for one sample of either Horlick's Malted Milk (natural) or Horlick's Chocolate Malted Milk.

The Speedy Mixer for quickly mixing a delicious Malted Milk in a glass will also be mailed to you if you enclose 4 cents in stamps to cover postage.

Check sample wanted ☐ Natural ☐ Chocolate

Name ....

Address ....

Horlick's, the original Malted Milk, is sold in both natural and chocolate flavors, in powder or tablet form

THE ORIGINAL MALTED MILK

HORLICK'S

Last Winter He Was A Regular Grouch!

But NOW—What a Change!

EVEN the youngsters spoke about it. What a treat for them to have him again—at their call—story-telling—fixing toys—a hundred and one things—and now the fun and frolic of winter days. And he enjoys it, too.

How foolish he was last year not to take the advice so many people gave him. Kind of set in his ways, he thought Rheumatic Pains came with advancing years, and nothing could be done about it. Sharp twinges—stiff joints—aching muscles—real agony that made him grouchy and irritable.

Then a good friend got him to try BAUME BENGUÉ—and he was amazed at the prompt relief it gave him. No wonder so many people recommended this wonderful remedy!

This is How He Got Relief:

At the first sign of a Rheumatic Pain, he rubbed in BAUME BENGUÉ freely on the affected part. Then, spreading a thin layer over the entire area, he covered it with absorbent cotton held in place by a piece of cloth. Immediately the powerful ingredients in BAUME BENGUÉ started to relieve the congestion by stimulating a fresh circulation. The irritated nerve-endings were soothed and the cutting pains disappeared.

Recommended by Physicians for more than 30 Years

Chest Colds, Sore Throat

Rub BAUME BENGUÉ freely on the chest, back, neck and throat. Then spread a thin layer over the entire area. Cover with absorbent cotton or cloth. It is also effective to mix equal parts of BAUME BENGUÉ and White Vaseline, and swallow slowly.

Ask for "Ben-Gay" *The* Original Analgésique Baume

Aches and Pains

Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Sciatica and all pains of nerve or muscle. Rub BAUME BENGUÉ well into the affected part and cover with cloth. Follow directions in package for quick relief.

Tired Feet

Sore, aching, swollen feet get prompt relief by rubbing them well with BAUME BENGUÉ. It is helpful to soak the feet in hot water to open the pores before BAUME BENGUÉ is applied.

BAUME BENGUÉ

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

to fall may suggest a new method of draping the Western woman's gown; the delicately traced design on a silver armlet may be transferred in clever adaptation to a bit of embroidery.

According to this fashion expert, Zanzibar is a gold-mine of ideas for any one interested in design. During her seven months' stay in that part of the world, she made an exhaustive study of native paraphernalia, and the collection she brought back with her was carefully selected for its value to her students.

Zanzibar, she explained, is the market-place for wares from both Oriental and European lands, so that in its shops one finds not only those articles which are native to East Africa, but art works, fabrics, jewelry, and all sorts of curios from many other countries.

THE JOYS AND SORROWS OF THE "GHOST WRITER"

"SHHH!" hissed the annoyed opera-lovers at the Metropolitan. But Cheng Wong, the New York tong-leader, was not abashed. He liked the great Scotti, and said so, all too audibly, before the singer had ended. But he did not like the Chinese procession in "L'Oracolo," the opera of San Francisco's Chinatown, having its New York première, and he said that, too, with equal distinctness. An angry listener rose and made for the foyer, obviously to bring some one to quell the disturbance; and, at that point, the young reporter who had brought Cheng left in fright. His city editor had thought that it would be novel to have the opinions of a tong-leader on this première, but the reporter was not looking for trouble. He retreated to his office, leaving his noisy companion to his fate, and under Cheng's signature he wrote a review of the opera that brought him an increase in salary. That was Frederic F. Van de Water's first experience in "ghost-writing"—preparing material for the signature of another and more celebrated person. Since then, he tells us in *Scribner's*, he has been, in print, a beauty specialist, a social secretary, a dowager with twelve generations of aristocrats behind her, a Secretary of State, a Surgeon-General of the United States. He has never been a President, but he has been several Senators. Says Mr. Van de Water of some "ghost-writing" experiences:

I talked to a woman with social experience for a total of not more than four hours and expanded her conversation into five articles, wherein an imaginary social secretary revealed the extravagance of society. My only contact with the élite, theretofore, had been brief professional association with a dowager whose pungent reminiscences eventually were embodied in a volume of which she wrote no single line until she autographed a copy for me. Yet, despite my second-hand information, the magazine that published the confessions of my social secretary was afflicted with letters from folk of standing in society.

These complained that they or their kin were being lampooned, and made utterly false guesses concerning the anonymous author's identity.

Also, I once did the life-story of a beauty specialist. It was not my idea. An editor afflicted me with it. "Affliction" is not hyperbole. I had a hideous time finding material, until I ran upon a perennially young newspaper friend, who confided that she had just had her face lifted. Would she help me with the articles? She would—for a consideration. I have never been closer to a beauty-shop than the outer plane of the plate-glass window, yet my reminiscences must have been true to life. Two firms of which I never had heard wrote threatening libel suits.

Nor was that all. For months I received letters, addrest in care of the magazine, "To the Author of 'Skin Deep,'" from women who confided their blemishes and wished my advice. A ghost-writer is an elemental form of literary life who can change his authorship's sex at will. I had written as a woman. When the letters poured in I was aghast at the unreticent breadth of femininity's free-masonry.

Acting as "ghost-writer" to a social leader was Mr. Van de Water's hardest job. Reading on:

Others had sought to tap her really monumental knowledge of New York society, and she had quarreled with them all. She was irascible, immensely proud, amazingly sensitive, with the most impressive assortment of scandalous reminiscence I have ever encountered. She was a grand old lady. I grew to love her with the apprehensive affection a trainer might feel for his lion.

She endured me at first because we both had Dutch names, and then she liked the first article I wrote for her.

"I've only written down what you've said," I pointed out, which but for the exception of recasting, reorganization, and a most liberal deletion was approximately true. She was pleased.

"Really?" she smiled. "Well, I have always believed I could write."

I wrote, I think, ten articles in all. She penned no single line, but she came to regard them all of her own exclusive authorship. From "our articles" she soon relapsed into "my articles," and later into "my book." I believe she was sincerely convinced she had done them all by herself. It did not irk me. A ghost-writer can not afford pride of that sort.

One member of the craft, not so long ago, was trying to write the autobiography of a heavyweight pugilist. It was tough going, for the fighter's mind was in harmony with the rest of him. He was pure heavyweight. He talked slowly, reluctantly, and entirely platitudinously. It was like trying to weave romance out of the facts in a timetable.

"Look," the ghost-writer said desperately. "Tell me something about your childhood. Remember anything interesting about that?"

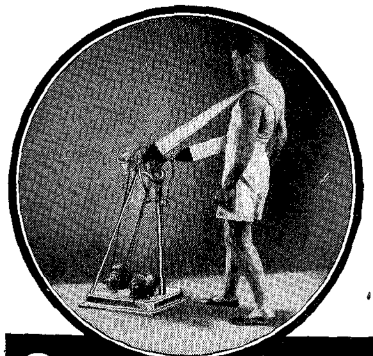
For an instant the heavyweight pondered.

"Yeh," he conceded. "I had a dog. His name was Prince."

"Ah-haa!" the other burbled. "Now we got something! What kind of dog? What did he do? What became of him?"

"I dunno," the fighter answered. "I had him; that's all. He was a dog. His name was Prince."

And that was all there was to that story.



DOROTHY KNAPP *proclaimed the world's most beautiful girl.*

Keep Slender, Radiantly Healthy

THIS ENJOYABLE NEW WAY

DIETING or back-breaking exercise no longer necessary! For an ingenious new device, the Battle Creek Health Builder, enables you to keep gloriously healthy—pleasingly slender—*without any effort on your part!* The Battle Creek Health Builder combines exercise and massage—two tested health and beauty aids. It vigorously massages the heaviest muscles, peps up sluggish circulation, aids digestion and reduces superfluous weight.

Endorsed by Famous Beauty

Dorothy Knapp, star of Earl Carroll's "Vanities," and proclaimed the "most beautiful girl in the world," uses the Health Builder daily. She says, "I unhesitatingly recommend the Health Builder to everyone that is interested in keeping radiantly healthy and in retaining a beautiful figure."

Used daily in countless private homes and by numerous physicians in their practice, the Battle Creek Health Builder is a *safe, simple, scientific* method of reducing weight and keeping vigorously healthy.

Send for FREE Book

Send for "Health and Beauty in Fifteen Minutes a Day"—a valuable Free Book showing the Battle Creek Health Builder in operation—*with complete series of home exercises.* Sanitarium Equipment Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

The Battle Creek Health Builder is made in three models—one for every need—every pocketbook. The Universal Home Model is ideal for home use. The famous "Athletic" Model is popular for clubs, schools, health institutions. The De Luxe Cabinet Model combines artistic beauty with scientific efficiency.

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Send Coupon Now

The Battle Creek Health Builder

Sanitarium Equipment Co.
Room AL-315 Battle Creek, Mich.
Please send me FREE Book "Health and Beauty"—Today.

Name ....

Address ....

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Keeps You Fit!

BEASTS - BIRDS - AND - TREES

BRAINY BIMBO, WHO LED A DOG'S LIFE IN ALASKA

THE ICY ALASKAN RIVER, plunging through its snow-clad gorge, was not frozen entirely over. In the middle the channel was free. At this particular place the gap was only three or four feet across—an easy jump for the malamute dogs pulling the sledge, and negotiable by the sledge itself. But Bimbo, the lead-dog, ordered to cross the ice and make the jump, refused to leave the shore. Three times the driver, Merle Howard Guise, who tells Bimbo's story in *Boys' Life*, urged Bimbo across to the opening, and three times the canny canine refused to budge. Then "on the third attempt, as we reached the channel, he turned sharply up-stream and dragged the disorganized team along the glare ice, in spite of the fact that I dug in the brake. A short distance up-stream he again turned, leapt the gap and, when the entire outfit had cleared the opening, dropt down upon the ice and put his head between his paws to receive his whipping." And Mr. Guise admits that he was sorely tempted to punish his lead-dog, but he remembered Bimbo's intelligence, bravery, and devotion. So, instead, he went back to the place where Bimbo had refused to cross. With a stick he struck the ice, and to his consternation it broke. It was only a thin sheet, not several feet thick as he had supposed. Bimbo had saved them all from an icy death in the water, and he had his reward in increased affection.

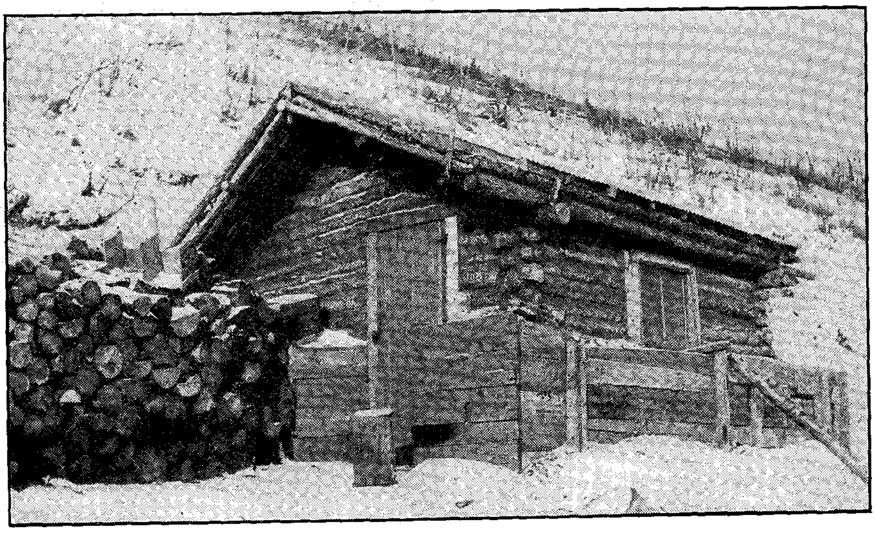
Illustrations by courtesy of *Boys' Life* (New York)

A DOG'S LIFE ISN'T SO BAD

At any rate, hard work does not seem to have lowered Bimbo's spirits as he took his stand before the camera for the above portrait.

Bimbo showed his devotion in many ways. As lead-dog he was a stern disciplinarian to his fellows, and guarded jealously his own privileges. An instance of this is related by Mr. Guise:

> A low growl . . . a snarl . . . a yelp of pain . . . a heavy object rolling down the rocky hillside!
>
> The disturbance woke me, and I raised myself to one elbow. A slight brushing against the screen door, then silence, and I dropt back into bed.


BIMBO'S DOORSTEP WAS HIS CASTLE, AND A WELL-GUARDED ONE

This is Mr. Guise's Alaskan cabin, where Bimbo watched each night. How he drove away would-be usurpers of his post is related in the article.

> Bimbo had gained his objective! The post of honor, the gunnysack that served as welcome doormat in front of my little log cabin, was his, my leader's, by right of might, and for the rest of the night he would guard my slumbers even if he had to slash the throat of every contending malamute in the team to do it.
>
> Poor Moose, undoubtedly it was his one hundred and fifty pounds that had tumbled down the slope, and he always took his dispossessing hard. In harness, at the "wheel," he was a veritable Red Grange. Dragging sled and dogs, he fairly waded through unfriendly teams that we chanced to meet upon the trail. But to Bimbo size meant nothing, for he had the knack of upsetting his opponent at the first onslaught.
>
> Tho a splendid fighter, Bimbo was not a quarrelsome dog. In fact, he avoided a fight when he could, and many a bully would display his teeth and utter contemptuous, low-throated insults, without seeming to arouse the slightest interest. In the matter of guarding my person against any animals, predatory or friendly, Bimbo probably considered that, because of his position in the team, he was entitled to this special privilege and, fortunately for him, he possest the fighting prowess to support him in this contention.

No two dog mushers agree upon the extent of the qualities that might reasonably constitute the perfect lead-dog, says the writer, adding, "but all agree that, as with men, pedigree is not necessarily the measure of capacity for real leadership. Many potential leaders are bred from selected, pink-eyed Siberian wolf-hounds, or from pedigreed setters trained to service in the North, and a chosen few might set up speed and endurance records in the great Nome Sweepstakes." Reading on:

> Yet a Mackenzie River husky, born in the humble environments of a squalid Indian camp, and maintaining an existence in spite of starvation rations and native abuse, might possess the very qualities necessary to lead his team over the most perilous trails.
>
> To me, Bimbo was the ideal lead-dog; to others, perhaps, he was merely a splendid leader. With his uncanny trail sense, he was easily the best that I had ever known. He was the kind of dog that stood in one's mind for ancestry, pedigree, blue blood; as if bred from registered stock, and trained from puppyhood to wear the jingle-bells of a leader. And yet he was simply one of the litter whelped in a Siwash fish-camp on the coast of Alaska, and turned loose as a puppy to reach maturity as best he might.
>
> When Bimbo was about one year old he had been picked up as a common young work-dog, for fifteen dollars, and for weeks thereafter was thought to be worth just fifteen dollars less than the sum paid for him! He had been bought at Seward to fill out a team on the long mush north to the Yukon. At the time he answered to some other name. It would be more correct to say that he responded to no name at all and, placed in the "run," sulked the entire journey. This stubbornness persisted in

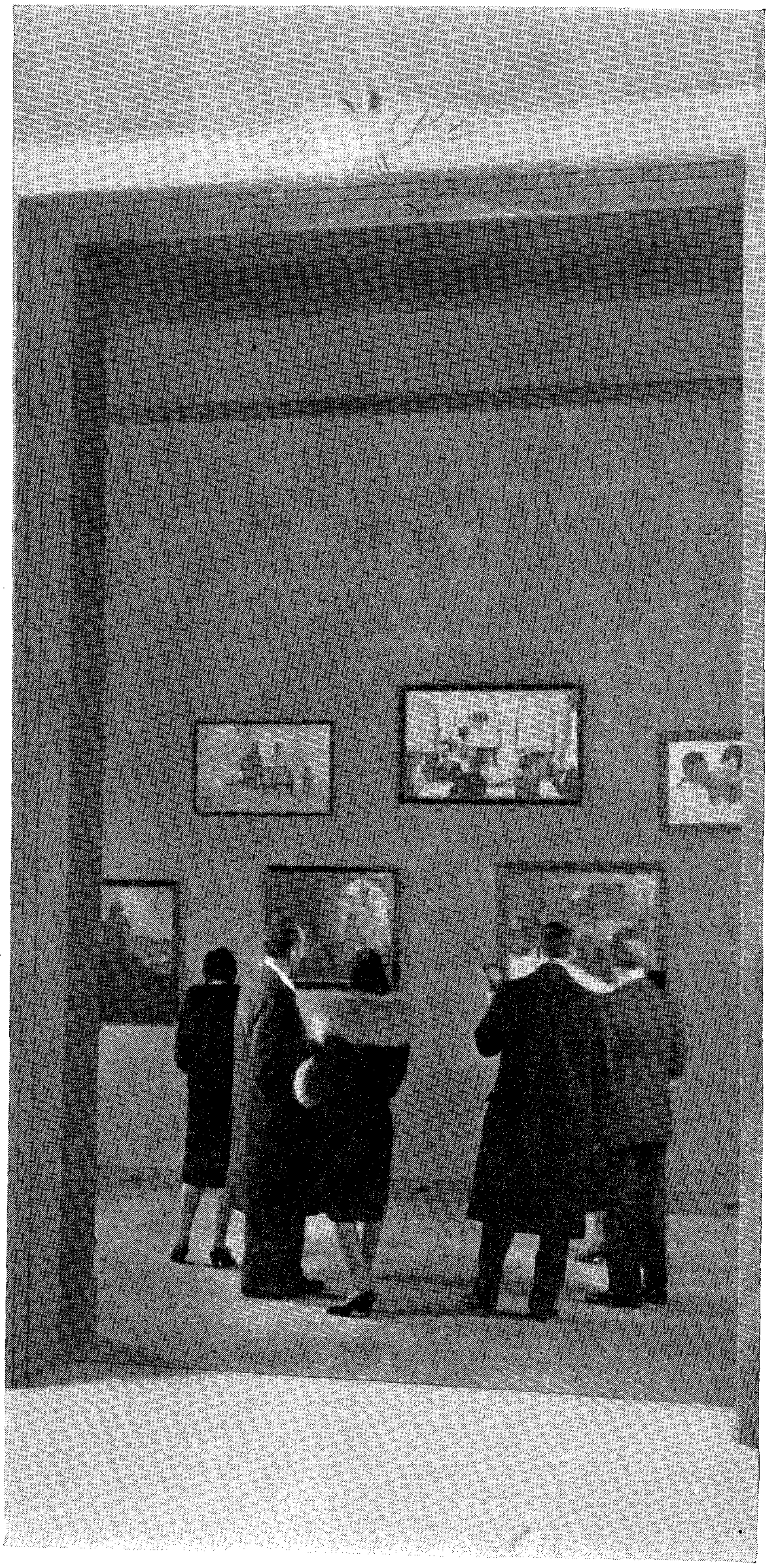
BEAUTY AND THE BALANCE SHEET

It may be a sign that pioneering days are gone forever, this nation-wide awareness of the artistic, this awakened appreciation of craftsmanship in all departments of life. A people no longer forced to wrest its farm lands from the wilderness can turn some of its energy to making life decorative, colorful, gracious. An industry no longer pushed to turn out utilities for a waiting multitude must clothe those utilities with beauty if the market is still to be waiting—eager, receptive.

The changed buying habits of today are to be observed in every kind of purchase—the home itself, the automobile, or even a skillet to hang in the kitchen. The builder of homes has appropriated architectural beauty from all over the world. The automobile is sold on appearance, color scheme, lines, richness of upholstery and appointments, as well as its ability to run. The humble frying pan appears in soft reds and blues and yellows to harmonize with a kitchen also smart and colorful as well as efficiently, also scientifically arranged.

Advertising reflects this close relation between beauty and the balance sheet. It, too, competes for attention in an age sensitive to design, responsive to beauty. In the hands of the craftsman, type and white space, decoration and illustration can portray refinement or brutal strength, can shout a bargain or suggest a precious purchase. All beauty, past, present, future, is within the province of advertising. Its artistic standards are more exacting than those of the academy. Always its aim is sales. Not only must it reflect changing taste among the buying public; it must inspire change, if it be effective as a commercial weapon.

Naturally the appearance of the finished advertisement is vastly different now from what it was five, or even three years ago. Just as surely will it be different five years hence. Advertising styles, like styles in clothes, or automobiles, or music, will change and improve. Always the advertisement worthy to appear in magazine or newspaper will present its sales idea in effective layout, illustration and type dress. It will use art appropriate to its subject and its audience. It will be in tune with the swift age whose life it would influence. Only thus can the manufacturer or the advertising organization which serves him hope to maintain supremacy.

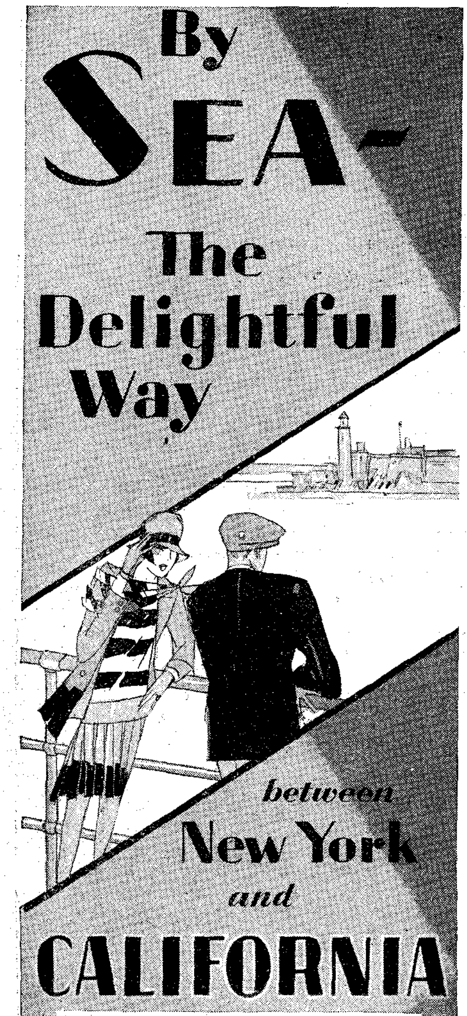


The Ayer Galleries have been made a prominent part of our new business home, because we realize the increasing sales importance of good designing to all classes of merchandise. Three rooms, carefully planned for the purpose, allow for a variety of exhibitions which we hope will prove of inspiration and practical benefit to our customers and to business in general. The Ayer Galleries, like the rest of the new building on Washington Square, give tangible evidence of our belief in the close relation between beauty and the balance sheet.

N. W. AYER & SON

WASHINGTON SQUARE *PHILADELPHIA*

NEW YORK *BOSTON* *CHICAGO* *SAN FRANCISCO*



13 days of luxurious ocean cruising—each day brimful of fascinating experience! Gay Havana—the stupendous Panama Canal — Panama City — ruins of Old Panama!

Fortnightly sailings to San Diego (Coronado Beach), Los Angeles, San Francisco on the NEW *Virginia* and *California* (largest American-built steamers) and popular *Mongolia*. A third new ship, *Pennsylvania*, enters service in the Fall.

REDUCED SUMMER RATES
Effective westbound April 1
Effective eastbound May 1

Round trip, water and rail, $350 (up) 1st Cabin, $225 (up) Tourist. One Way, water, $250 (up) 1st Cabin. $125 (up) Tourist.

SHRINERS! ELKS!
Ask about special tours arranged for the National Conventions at Los Angeles in June and July.

For full information apply to No. 1 Broadway, New York City; 460 Market St., San Francisco; our offices elsewhere, or authorized S. S. or R. R. agents.

VIA HAVANA and PANAMA CANAL

Panama Pacific Line
INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE COMPANY

BEASTS, BIRDS AND TREES
Continued

spite of frequent lashings by the Jap who drove the team.

Even on the Yukon this sullenness continued to a point where soon his end would have been the usual one of dogs not considered worth their feed. Only a fortunate mix-up in the harnessing of the team saved him. A driver borrowed the dogs, a musher unfamiliar with their position in the team. By chance he placed Bimbo in the lead! Immediately Bimbo's right to leadership was apparent; and from that time he retained it. This honor entitled him to the freedom of the camps, and thereafter he was seldom chained, winter or summer.

A new dog in a team is always a problem, we learn, but Bimbo was always equal to such occasions. Continuing:

A dog accustomed to taking orders only from some shouting driver soon learned, when placed in my team, that the real orders came from the lead-dog. When the rest of the team were straining at their collars to get the heavily loaded sled up the steep grade, and the musher had his hands full at the gee-pole, was no time for any dog to shirk. At such a time, a quick, backward glance from the panting Bimbo *might* be of no special portent to the shirker if he were a newcomer; perhaps the laggard might even return the look insolently, as if to say, "Well, what ya goin' to do about it?"

A little more of this lagging and he would get Bimbo's answer—at the next stop for rest, or even at the end of the day. For a moment he would imagine, probably, that the whole team had jumped him, as Bimbo set upon him and gave him the neatest trimming he had ever experienced in so short a time.

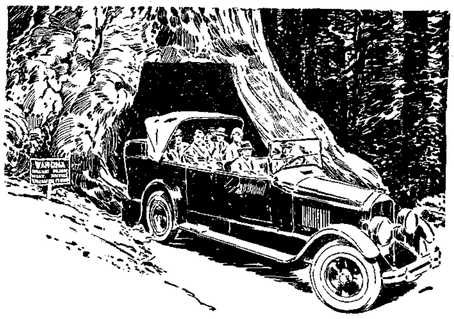
Usually one such lesson was sufficient to make a "good soldier" of the newest acquisition to the team. But once Kobuck and Notack, dogs new to the team, decided to "gang up" on Bimbo to revenge initiatory trouncings each had previously received. We had just completed a six-hundred-mile trail journey, and were enjoying the last few miles on a train of the partly-completed government railroad. Half a dozen other teams were crowded into the box-car, and the cramped quarters gave these two newcomers the opportunity, they thought, for retaliation.

The two Siwash dogs were chained to the sled next to Bimbo. Soon they began to edge into him, forcing him to move over. Not satisfied, they crowded him still farther until he was at the end of his chain. Again they prest him. It was too much! Bimbo struck!

In a moment half a hundred dogs were at it, altho in quarters too confined for a good free-for-all. Bimbo handled himself in his most masterly style, and the pair must have thought they had been set upon by half-a-dozen Bimbos, so quickly did he turn from throat to leg or tail, or whatever part of their furry hides presented itself. By the time I got a grip on Bimbo's hind legs, the two bullies had been soundly thrashed. Needless to say, Bimbo secured plenty of room, which he made use of by stretching out full length and going to sleep.

A small lead-dog, however intelligent, is sure to cut a sorry figure in a team of powerful brutes if he has not the weight

Overnight from San Francisco or Los Angeles



—and then YOSEMITE!

First among all California vacations—Yosemite National Park!

On your way, you can see the famed Mariposa Grove of Big Trees, where a motor stage takes you *through* the giant Wawona Tree shown above. All-expense Tours, for from $30 to $76.75 from Merced, Calif., your main-line stopover point, cover 2 to 4 days in Yosemite.

Accommodations to suit every taste, and every travel allowance, include Housekeeping Cabins, High Sierra Trail Camps, picturesque Lodges and the colorful Ahwahnee, California's most distinctive resort hotel. Ask your travel agent to plan the trip or write direct to Yosemite Park and Curry Co., Yosemite National Park, Calif.

California's
FOUR-SEASON WONDERLAND

EUROPE
All Expense Tours $406 and up

SELECT your trip abroad from 232 itineraries covering all countries of Europe during summer of 1929. Prices from $295 to $1074. England, Belgium, Holland, Germany and France—all expenses, $406. Tour prices include all necessary expenses from time of sailing until return. Congenial parties personally conducted by expert couriers. Delightful Tourist Third Cabin accommodations on Canadian Pacific steamships via the scenic St. Lawrence "water boulevard" to Europe. College orchestras on shipboard—just like a big house party! Large amount of motor travel in Europe. Ask for beautiful 40-page illustrated "Booklet E29" sent free.

Art Crafts GUILD TRAVEL BUREAU
Dept. 684, 180 N. Michigan, Chicago

Send for Booklet "E 29."

and strength to hold them in check. It is practically impossible for one man to harness and put in line a large team of high-spirited dogs without first lashing the tow-line and sled to trees or stumps. A good leader, first to be harnessed, will help considerably in keeping the team in place by lying down in the snow and digging in his toes as the harnessing proceeds. Even then he may be dragged about by the other dogs.

When his harness was snapt into place, Bimbo would drop immediately into the snow, face to the front. A tug or two on the tow-line he would ignore, refusing to look back. A dog might give a pull that would move him a foot or so, which would be met with a turn of the head. But a violent tug that jerked him to his feet brought swift retaliation from Bimbo, and for the next few days the offender would be too much occupied licking his wounds to disturb his leader on a harnessing or any other occasion.

The feet of the Northern malamute and the husky are exceptionally tough, and better adapted to hard going than the feet of the "outside" dog of fine breeding, yet they require the same attention that the driver gives his own. When the trail is gritty, and marks on the snow indicate bleeding feet, the careful driver halts and puts moccasins on the furred pads to protect them from the sharp particles of ice. These moccasins, or canvas sacks, if not ripped off by the fangs of the wearer, usually last for one or more days' travel.

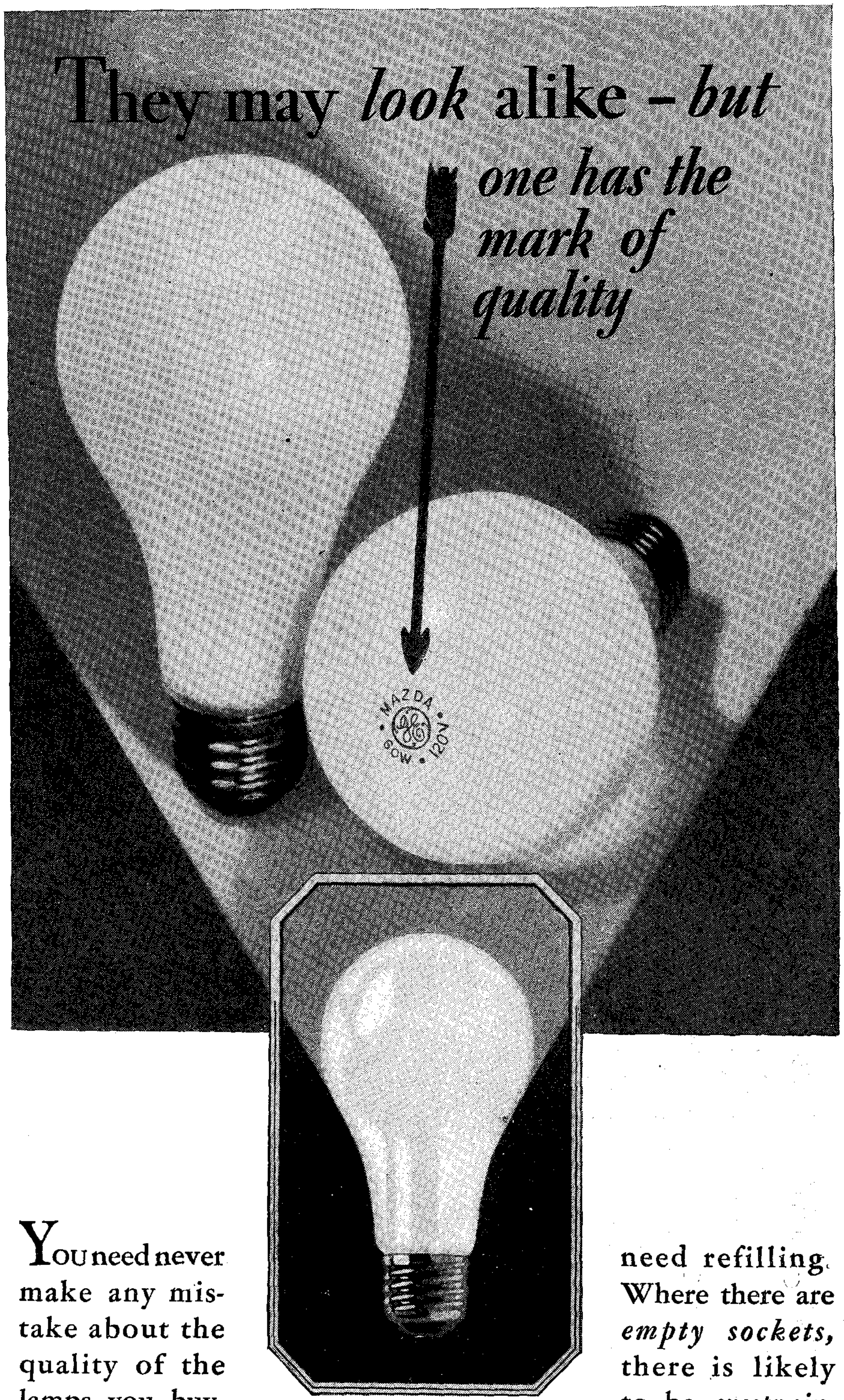
Bimbo, because of his strong, steady pulling, was unusually hard on shoes, an inspection at the noon rest sometimes revealing his moccasins, especially those on his hind legs, worn through the bottom. He wore out twice as many moccasins as any other dog in the team, attesting to his conscientious work. He put his best into the tow-line until a word from the driver or a slowing down of the sled, indicated that the other dogs must have time out for a "blow."

A sledge-dog should be a good trailer, and Bimbo was. One of the best pieces of trailing he ever did was to lead Mr. Guise over Rainy Pass, on the ridge of the high Alaska Range, in a driving blizzard. This is how Bimbo handled the situation:

When the storm broke we were too far up the mountainside to turn back. There was nothing to do but stagger blindly ahead—and leave the outcome to Bimbo. For three hours I could not see Bimbo or the other dogs—scarcely could I make out the handle-bars of the sled which I gript. Then, about three o'clock, as we passed out of the storm zone just before night settled down, there stood the government tripod—three sticks marking the summit of the dangerous pass! As I made my way forward and rewarded Bimbo by rubbing the ice from his face, it was with a feeling of wonder at an instinct that to me seemed inspired.

The World War separated Mr. Guise and Bimbo in this way:

It was at Seward that Bimbo had been purchased, as a common work dog, for that first long trip to the Yukon. After many years of trailing throughout the vast interior of the North with him, the war finally brought me out. I was now on my way to the Outside, and from Seward I sent the team back to the Yukon—all save Bimbo. Bimbo, now in his twelfth year, had served me faithfully. The thought of separating



You need never make any mistake about the quality of the lamps you buy.

The name MAZDA on the bulb means *tested quality. It assures you the full value of the current consumed.*

For your convenience, Edison MAZDA Lamps are safely packed in cartons of six... to prevent breakage and to assure you an extra supply on the shelf whenever sockets need refilling. Where there are *empty sockets,* there is likely to be *eyestrain.*

Edison MAZDA Lamps represent the latest achievements of MAZDA* Service, through which the benefits of world-wide research and experiment in the Laboratories of General Electric are given exclusively to lamp manufacturers entitled to use the name MAZDA.

*MAZDA—*the mark of a research service*

EDISON MAZDA LAMPS

GENERAL ELECTRIC

Seattle's waiting for You

YOU are invited to be one of the thousands who will make Seattle and the great Pacific Northwest their objective this summer. Seattle invites you on the strength of these inducements:

SCENIC—Mount Rainier (3½ hours, paved highways) . . . Mount Baker (5 hours) over famous Chuckanut Drive . . . Puget Sound and its islands (30 minutes to 3 hours, auto-ferries) . . . Hood Canal (2½ hours) . . . Ocean beaches (4½ hours) . . . forests, streams, lakes.

URBAN—A city of four hundred thousand with metropolitan comforts and attractions . . . a thriving, bustling city.

COOLNESS—a summer climate averaging 62 degrees (38-year summer average).

AND—Cool, fresh green-ness everywhere . . . splendid highways . . . pure air, pure water . . . pleasure, beauty, inspiration!

You don't know America
if you don't know Seattle and
the Pacific Northwest.

See* ALL *the Pacific Coast

Come West over a northern transcontinental line. See *Seattle*, *Spokane*, *Tacoma*, *Portland*, then south by rail or water to *Oakland*, *San Francisco*, *Los Angeles* and *San Diego*. Or, come north to Seattle by train or steamship. Ask about trips to Alaska, Hawaii and the Orient.

Low round trip excursion fares daily, May 15 to September 30; return limit October 31.

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Center of the
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CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
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Please mail me, FREE, your illustrated booklet.

Name..............................

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....

BEASTS, BIRDS AND TREES
Continued

from him was unbearable, so I took him out with me, to live the rest of his life on a well-earned pension.

At Seattle, I installed Bimbo on the spacious back porch of a friend's home on Capital Hill. I was certain that his view of the down-town section of the city would be more appreciated than the sight of Elliot Bay beyond, for Bimbo had suffered much from seasickness.

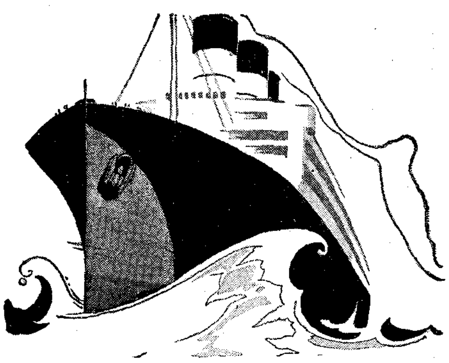
Frequently I took Bimbo on long walks about the residential sections, and observed his keen interest in city life. Moreover, he thrived on his new diet of beef scraps and other delicacies, and did not seem to pine for his salmon, tallow, and rice.

In the North, Bimbo had never played with other malamutes, for he always had held himself apart from them, as he had been rejected by dogs of breeding. Here, tho, he seemed to enjoy meeting the city-bred dogs who dashed out at him from back yards, but refrained, fortunately for them, from anything more bellicose than bristling back and threatening growls. Particularly was he amused at a little puff-ball lap aristocrat that came sputtering out from a parlor and, sniffing and snarling feebly, strutted around him and under his belly, as tho daring him to knock the blue-ribbon bow off its neck. When a young woman in maid's apron and cap came to the door and stamped for "Wiki-Wik's" return, Bimbo seemed hurt at the little fellow's being taken away.

THE ALMOST HUMAN CLEVERNESS OF A CHIMPANZEE FAMILY

JIMMY began an angry chase of his wife, Cucusa. The family had been separated during an ocean voyage, and this was his idea of a happy reunion. Cucusa fled, uttering cries of fright. Around and around the rooms they went, until Jimmy had established his male superiority to his own satisfaction. Then he condescended to show affection for his subdued spouse. Cucusa met his advances amiably, placing her hands on his body and thrusting her lips out in a motion suggesting a kiss. Jimmy and Cucusa were chimpanzees, heads of a family owned by a Cuban, Mme. Rosalie Abreu, who had taken her pets with her on a visit to France. There were the father and mother chimpanzee, their son, the latter's playmate, and a "nursemaid." This simian household was observed, during its European visit, by a French scientist, M. E. Passemard, who records his findings on their sometimes almost human acts in the *Journal de Psychologie Normale et Pathologique* (Paris). But let us become better acquainted with the *menage:*

The father, Jimmy, born in Sierra Leone, was at this time sixteen or seventeen years old. He had been bought in London in 1913. He was a trifle over four feet tall, and was a magnificent specimen. He was pretty ferocious, and every one feared him. The mother, Cucusa, was of the same species and age; she was bought in New York when quite small, and reared by her mistress. Her height was a little more than four feet and three inches. Much



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more easily managed than the father, she was not at all ill-tempered, tho a bit shy with strangers. She obeyed her mistress, whom she seemed to love greatly, at a mere word of command.

Little Anouma, her son, was a charming little anthropoid, born in captivity in Havana, and was at this time twenty-nine months old. His small face was lit up by two mischievous and wide-awake little eyes, and his skin, which was perfectly white, was covered with a thick growth of black hair.

Monona, the playmate of Anouma, four and one-half years old, was a female chimpanzee of the same species as the two mates. She displayed a jealous and angry temper.

Lastly, Mimosa, the nursemaid, a very handsome specimen of *troglodytes calvus*, was born in the forests of the Kongo, and was nine or ten years old. She displayed a highly remarkable intelligence.

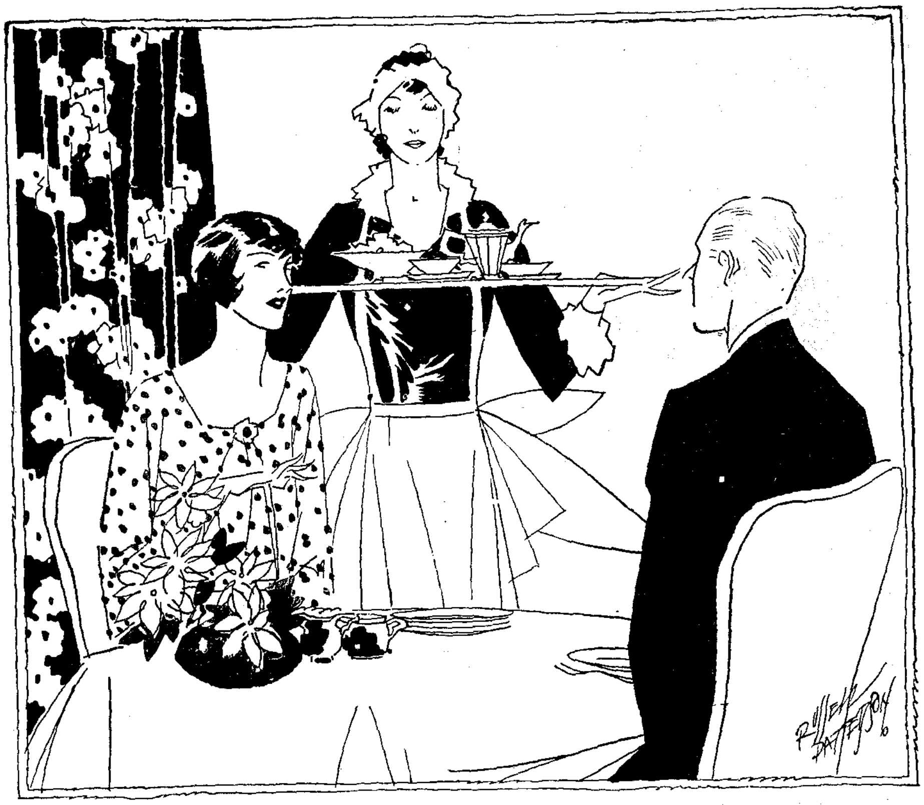
On the first day of my visit, I was conducted to a large cage, about sixty-five by sixteen feet, which contained only Cucusa and her small son Anouma. Tho the latter was almost two and one-half years old, the mother's devotion was so great, that it was extremely difficult to separate the two.

Cucusa allowed her little one to be caressed, indeed, by her mistress, but kept fast hold of his hand. Except Madame Abreu, no one was able to enter the cage save the Negro Andrès, whose duty it was to care for these animals. On this day he entered and had no difficulty in fastening a chain around the body of Cucusa, who permitted this without, for an instant, letting go of her son. She was then fastened to a stout post in the courtyard by means of a long chain, which allowed her great liberty. Tempted by a glass of pomegranate-juice, little Anouma seized the first opportunity to escape from his mother and rejoin his mistress—and the glass of pomegranate-juice. The mother, who was already disquieted, was greatly disturbed when Anouma was then carried away by the Negro to be put to bed. Cucusa pulled at her chain, stretched her arms in the direction of her son, and then, on seeing him disappear, was seized with a fit of violent despair. She stood erect, lifting her arms in the air, and uttering agonizing cries. Her expressive face was convulsed; she had the air of an old negress in a paroxysm of despair, and held her head between her two hands with a gesture like that of a comedian who is pretending to tear his hair. There was no movement of revolt in these manifestations, but merely the despair of impotence.

The afflicted mother finally allowed herself to be consoled by the kinds words and embraces of her mistress, responding to the latter by the utterance of very gentle little sounds. She then drank the pomegranate-juice offered her. However, she was not completely consoled, for shortly afterward she picked up a handful of gravel and threw it violently in the direction of the strangers, but not at her mistress or the Negro.

Anouma is described as a gentle little rascal, quite greedy, and fond of being petted. One of his methods of amusing himself was to stand erect, without support, on his hind legs and rotate violently about his own axis, like a dancer, balancing himself by means of his extended arms. His movements recalled those of human babies. Quoting further:

His little playmate, Monona, on the



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BEASTS, BIRDS AND TREES
Continued

contrary, was of a sly nature, possibly, because of previous bad treatment. One day a glass of orangeade was offered to Cucusa, who drank a part of it, then gave it to Anouma to finish.

At the sight of this Monona began to utter the most frightful howl, and in an excess of rage threw herself on the ground and rolled about exactly as I had seen a little gentleman of my acquaintance behave a few days before when his mother refused him something or other.

A curious incident, which occurred a little bit later, was a striking example of feminine jealousy. The two babies, Anouma and Monona, were playing in an adjoining compartment of the cage. Jimmy displayed great interest in Monona, thrusting his hand through the bars and seizing her from time to time as she ran by.

Cucusa approached slowly and suddenly interrupted these extraconjugal attentions, whereupon Jimmy went and lay down at the other end of the cage. Our attention was distracted for a few moments by some pretty pranks of Anouma. Suddenly, frightful cries split the welkin. Cucusa had seized the hand of little Monona and bitten it severely, tho previously he had behaved to her with affection.

The most interesing behavior of the animals occurred at the close of day, when they were separated, Jimmy to be returned to the inner cage, and Cucusa to accompany her mistress into the house. Both, evidently, objected to this separation, but, instead of merely displaying resistance, they conversed together and formed a concerted plan to checkmate the Negro servant.

They perfectly understood the preparations made to separate them, even before Madame Abreu gave her orders to the Negro, speaking aloud. The door between the large outer cage and the interior box had remained open, but neither of the two animals would risk itself within. Hence, there was recourse to an expedient. The male had been allowed to fast since morning, and was certainly hungry. The female had had lunch according to her custom. In order to tempt the hungrier animal, there was placed in the interior cage a large jar of clabbered milk, with figs and bananas, in the hope that his greed would tempt him within. It was then that the following acts occurred, which I could hardly have believed had I not seen them with my own eyes. The door between the two cages slid within upper and lower grooves and was ordinarily fastened by means of a chain and padlock. The male had never seen this door operated more than once or twice, and that was this very day.

After hovering about in the vicinity of the door, first one and then the other, the two apes went over to a corner of the cage and placed themselves face to face and eye to eye with their lips very close together, uttering only a few sounds perceptible to us. They seemed to be having a conference whose external manifestations escaped us.

After a moment the male animal, with a most disconcerting calmness and assurance, walked on three legs over to the door, pushed it as far back as possible from the opening, then seated himself on the lower rail with his feet against the stone upright of the door frame and his back against the

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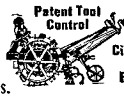

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edge of the door. The female then tranquilly entered the cage, and returned bearing abundant supplies of food. The pair partook of this, then repeated their maneuver. Our plan had been detected and checkmated.

After nearly two hours had elapsed in this vain attempt to separate the pair, little Anouma was carried into the inner cage and well pinched. At the sound of his cry, Jimmy rushed inside, the mother remaining perfectly quiet. But as soon as the door was hastily closed, the pair separated by this stratagem began to utter most lamentable howls. Cucusa wept and thrust out her lips, while Jimmy beat upon the door with his fists. However, Cucusa made no resistance when the Negro picked up her chain and led her away to the chamber reserved for her, near that of her mistress.

And now we are given an appreciative account of Cucusa's table manners. Mr. Passemard writes:

I was invited to have lunch with Cucusa. Our table was placed in the courtyard, a yard or so distant from that where Madame Abreu sat with Cucusa beside her, seated upon a chair with her legs hanging down and her hands upon the table. She had before her a wine glass, a spoon, a plate, and a fork. Melon was served. Cucusa ate it and drank the reddened water from her glass neatly. Then she skilfully used her fork to eat the eggs on her plate, refused the meat, and showed her pleasure at the arrival of a dish of beans.

She used her spoon quite as adroitly with her left hand as with her right, but once or twice, profiting by the inattention of her mistress, she stuck her nose in the plate. But at a mere word she picked up her spoon again. After the dessert she showed her affection for her kind mistress by taking her by the neck and delicately embracing her. During the luncheon she kept upon her thumb a ring which she had herself drawn from the finger of Madame Abreu.

Cucusa loves her mistress to the point of adoration, and except in very rare cases certainly prefers her to her own mate. She kisses her frequently. I myself observed that little Anouma knew how to kiss by taking a breath and smacking his lips.

At another meal Cucusa was served with spinach, and a bit of this clung to the edge of her glass when she drank. She held the glass in one hand and wiped its edge clean with a finger of the other hand; then, she turned the glass around and drank from a spot diametrically opposite the part of the rim that had been soiled. When she had drunk her coffee, she threw her head back and tipped up the cup so as to swallow the granulated sugar which remained in the bottom.

Etiquette Hints.—Q.—What should the lady of the house do if the maid reports that the week-end guest has left his shoes outside the bedroom door?

A.—See if they will fit her husband.

Q.—What course should the hostess follow when she discovers a guest is peeved because the peas won't stay on his knife?

A.—Advise him to mix them with mashed potatoes.

Q.—If conversation lags at the table, what should the hostess do?

A.—Ask the guests if any of them ever had an operation.—*Ed Scanlan in the Buffalo Evening News.*

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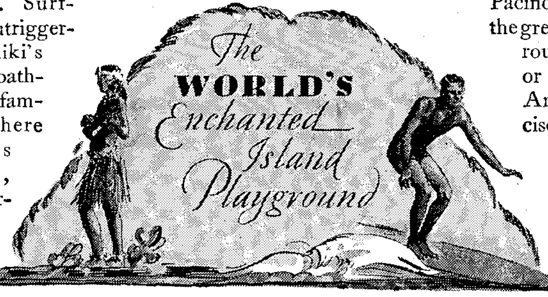
HAWAII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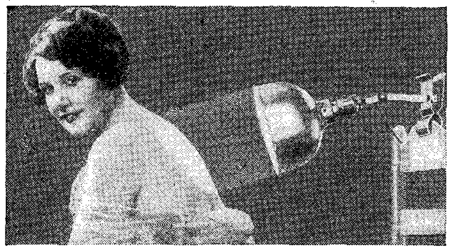

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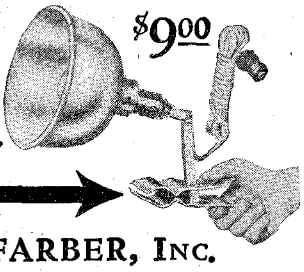

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OUR DEBT TO THE PROFESSOR

"PIONEERING professors," as they are called by Prof. Michael Pupin, in a leading article in *Scribner's Magazine* (New York), have led the way in all the achievements of modern science. They are not vacuous theorists, but have furnished the blood and brains with which the "practical man" has worked. Idealistic they may have been, but with a scientific idealism which Professor Pupin lauds as our highest hope for the future, if it can be given free scope. Writes Professor Pupin:

Changes which have completely revolutionized civilization have been produced by the intellectual achievements of the last two centuries. Those of science stand foremost. How many of us recognize that the foundations were laid by university professors? I call them the pioneering professors. The world does not recognize clearly how great is its indebtedness to these mute heroes of science. Let me illustrate my meaning by a brief review of some of the achievements of the electrical science.

It was only two centuries ago when Newton, a professor in the University of Cambridge, created a new science, the science of motion of material bodies. This was the beginning of modern physical sciences. Stephen Gray, a contemporary of Newton, and undoubtedly inspired by his science of motion, was the first to study the motion of electricity. This study led him to the discovery of electrical conductors, which are to-day the great channels through which moving electricity conveys its blessings to humanity. Following in Gray's footsteps Franklin demonstrated that one of the most irresistible forces in nature, the force of lightning, is due to the motion of electricity.

The greatest achievement of the early studies of electricity in motion was Professor Volta's invention of the Voltaic battery. The eminent importance of this ideally simple generator of electrical motions was exhibited by Sir Humphry Davy, a professor of the Royal Institution, when by its electrical current he decomposed chemical compounds and thus discovered electrolysis. This discovery gave us our first glimpse of that remarkable relationship between chemical and electrical forces, which is one of the most significant physical facts of to-day. Operating with a powerful battery Professor Oersted, of Copenhagen, discovered that moving electricity generates magnetic force. A few years later Professor Faraday made the discovery that moving magnetism generates electrical forces. These three great discoveries are the foundation pillars of the modern electrical science and of its industries. They were made by professors, the pioneers of the electrical science during its early history. The names of Maxwell, Roentgen, Becquerell, and of others testify that down to the present time the university professors remain the pioneers of the electrical science. The same can be said of other sciences; their pioneers were also university professors.

This is a fitting answer to those people who are inclined to believe that a professor of science is necessarily an apostle of abstract theories which contribute very little to the solution of practical problems. Practical men, it is true, formulate practical problems, but the science which leads to the solution is a creation of the pioneering professors. Morse, the practical promoter, installed the first telegraph-line, but Joseph Henry, the Princeton professor, supplied the knowledge for the earliest solution of the telegraph problem. Marconi, the practical Italian youth, was the first to transmit a wireless message, but Professor Hertz told him the story of the electrical waves which carried the message, and this story was born in the soul of immortal Maxwell, the great professor of Cambridge University. The Wright Brothers were the first to fly, but in their technical development they started from the knowledge which Professor Langley's experiments had created.

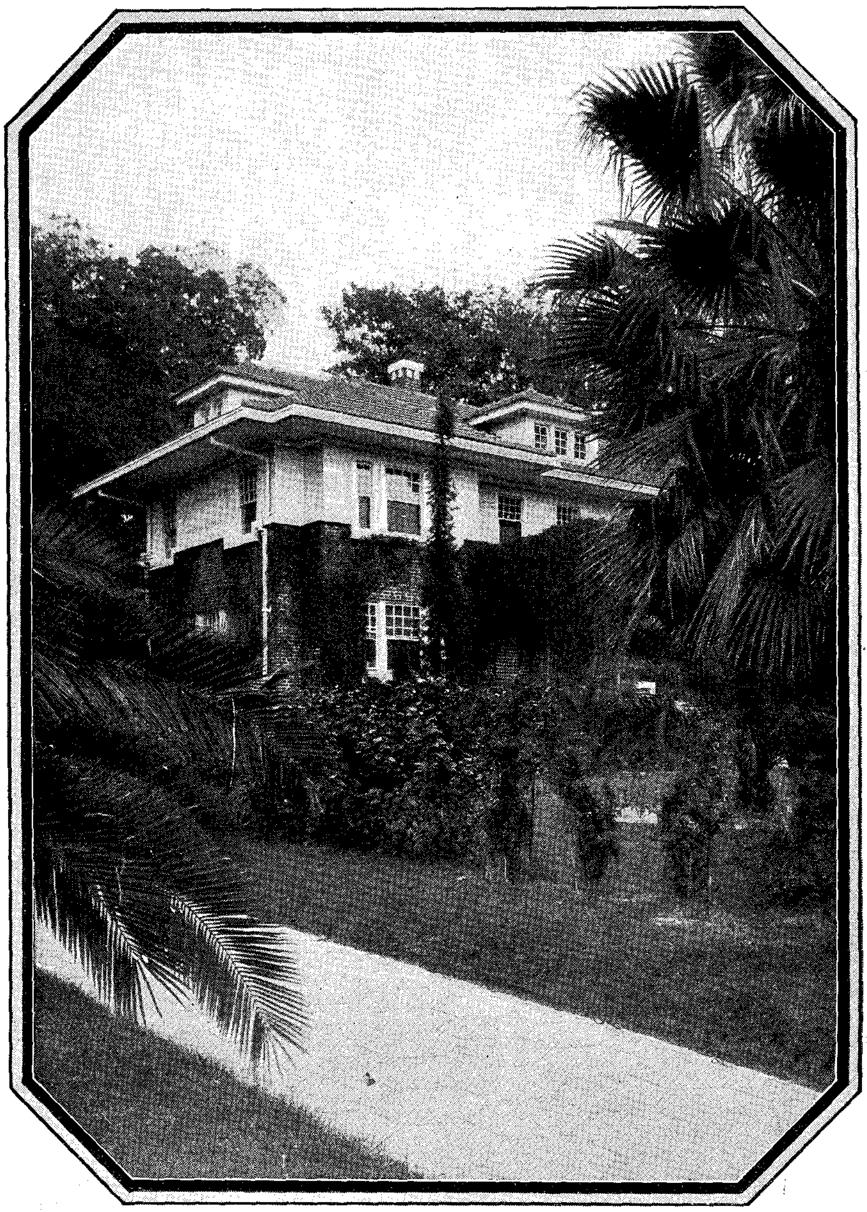
And in addition to these more tangible results, we owe to the pioneering professor others not so easily seen but even more important. Here, says Professor Pupin, is an example:

Joseph Henry, the first secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, and one of the most eminent pioneering professors in American science, rendered invaluable scientific service to President Lincoln during the Civil War. The National Academy of Sciences, organized in the very midst of the Civil War, was the offspring of this warm friendship between Lincoln and Henry. Under the leadership of Henry the members started the historic movement for higher endeavor in our universities. Johns Hopkins was the earliest concrete manifestation of this movement. Other American universities soon developed into institutions of higher learning, well equipped with research laboratories guided by the spirit of scientific idealism.

There was a time when the American industrialists, the so-called practical men, paid small attention to research laboratories. The practical man saw in the scientific research man a theorist only, whose work had no bearing upon industrial progress. But the scientific research laboratories of our universities soon compelled the practical man to change his opinion. He soon learned that scientific research cultivated in the research laboratories of the universities is the fountainhead of all industries. This conviction is responsible for our modern industrial research laboratories, like those of the Du Pont Chemical Works, of the Eastman plant, of the Western Electric, of the General Electric, of the Westinghouse, and of many others. Their work is directed by men who received their training and discipline in the research laboratories of the universities, and this union represents one of the greatest achievements in our American civilization during the last fifty years.

The phrase "scientific idealism" is not an abstract concept; it is a simple philosophy which cultivates a definite motive, a definite mental attitude, and a definite method of inquiry. The motive is unselfish search of the eternal truth; the mental attitude is open-minded and unprejudiced interpretation of the language of nature; the method of inquiry is observation, experiment, and calculation. It has stood the test of all experience in science and industries. American scientists and engineers believe that it will make democracy

B*uild your* ***HOME*** *and your* ***FUTURE*** *in* JACKSONVILLE



THOUSANDS of people have come to Jacksonville to live in recent years. Many had the world to choose from . . . they are making their homes here, because they have found in Jacksonville those things they want most of all.

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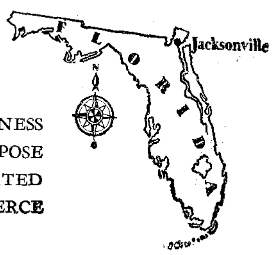
Jacksonville is not alone a good place to live. It is a good place to invest—to build one's future. Its growth is substantial, and economically sure. The city has seen much new building in the past few years . . . more, in fact, than almost any other city of its size in the world . . . but it is not overbuilt. Realty values are sound. Office buildings are rented to an unusually high percentage; there are few vacant residences. Construction keeps pace with increased population.

As the key city of the great Southeast—fastest developing region in the country—Jacksonville offers opportunities for success. It is an important transportation center, a great ocean port, a city of growing industries. It serves the Southeast commercially and financially.

Whatever you seek . . . a place to play and to enjoy life . . . a chance to aid in the development and share in the opportunities of a great and growing city . . . a new home in a land of promise . . . you will find it in Jacksonville.

Now is the time to investigate Jacksonville—to visit here, and learn just what the city can mean to you. Springtime here is delightful. Come! Bring your family. It will be one of the finest vacations you have ever had. And the chances are it will point your way to new opportunities and new happiness. Believers in Jacksonville, P. O. Box 318, Jacksonville, Florida.

Believers in Jacksonville



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Recognizing the need for a popular understanding of its priceless truths, Mr. Warren Hilton in consultation with famous specialists coordinated the principles of Psychology as applied to everyday life and incorporated them into a set of twelve volumes entitled "The Basic Course of Reading in Applied Psychology." Among the well-known men who have contributed to the Course through its supplementary booklets are George Van Ness Dearborn, M.D., Ph.D.; Smith Ely Jelliffe, M.D., Ph.D.; Mark E. Penney, Ph.D., and others.

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

safe for the world, a mission which is perhaps even more difficult than the mission of making the world safe for democracy.

TO FIND A HALF-BILLION MORE STARS

ABOUT a half-billion stars that can not now be seen or photographed with any telescope, as well as thousands of inconceivably remote nebulæ, will be within the reach of astronomers when the new 200-inch telescope, announced by the California Institute of Technology, at Pasadena, is completed. But astronomers are not interested merely in great numbers, says Science Service's *Daily Science News Bulletin* (Washington); and that alone would not justify the millions that will be spent on the great instrument. The closer and brighter things that will be seen better are what particularly interest the astronomer, and will occupy most of the attention of the new telescope. We read:

> Even some of these would have been thought impossibly far only a few years ago. For instance, the spiral nebulæ. Thousands of these have been observed in the sky, all with the characteristic spiral structure more or less evident. For years their nature was subject of dispute, until Dr. Edwin P. Hubble, of the Mt. Wilson Observatory, with photographs made with the 100-inch telescope, still the world's largest, definitely showed what they are. His photographs showed that these nebulæ are systems of stars like that of which the Milky Way and all the stars that we can see, including the sun, are part. Dr. Hubble also measured the distances of two of these nebulæ and showed that they are independent systems far beyond the limits of our own.
>
> Two spiral nebulæ out of the thousands that are shown, do not form a very large proportion, altho there is plenty of evidence that the two studied are rather typical of the group. Astronomers have been anxious to observe more nebulæ, and they also wish to observe the two even better. The 200-inch telescope will do this. Perhaps a half-dozen or so nebulæ, that now appear as continuous areas of light, will resolve into their constituent stars. If this is done, their distances can be measured.
>
> Some distant spiral nebulæ, now invisible, undoubtedly will come into view. The farthest now within reach of the 100-inch are something like 840 million million million miles away—so far that their light takes 140 million years to reach us. With the new telescope thousands beyond will be visible, the farthest of them being nearly five thousand million million million, or five sextillion, miles from us. And when they are seen, the light affecting the photographic plates will have been on its way for a thousand million years—since a time long before man appeared on the earth, when the planet itself was still young.
>
> Tho perhaps the most sensational work of the new telescope, even the observations of the spiral nebulæ, will not constitute the only work of the instrument. Most of our present-day knowledge of stars comes from study of their spectra, obtained when

their light is broken up into the constituent colors. The light from a star, that would fall on a single point of the photographic plate, must be spread out in making a spectrum photograph. Therefore, it is not possible to make such studies of many stars that can now easily be seen directly. The new telescope will permit of far more powerful spectroscopes than any that can now be brought to bear on the stars.

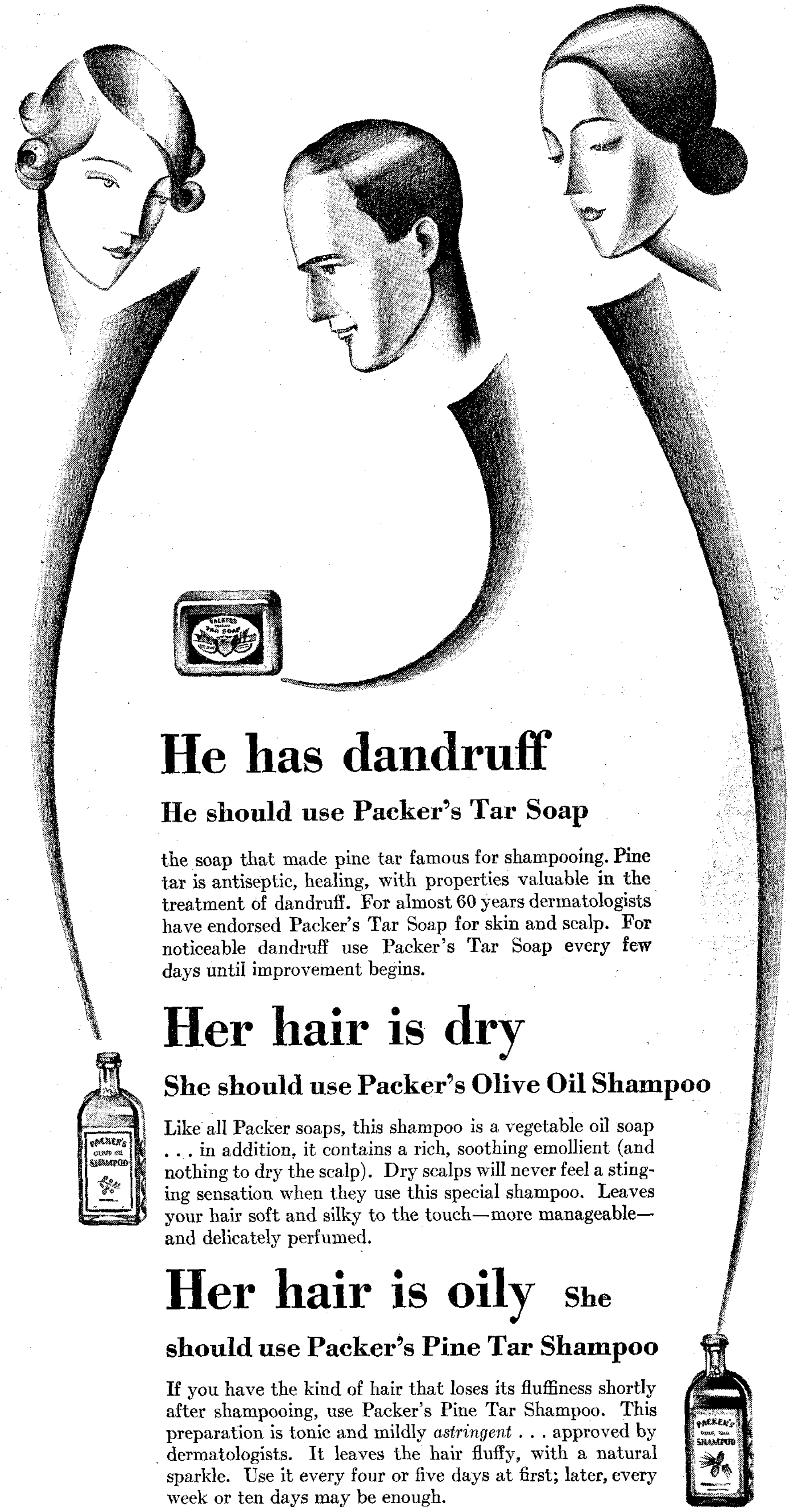
Another field for the 200-inch telescope will be in the members of the solar system. As it is planned to make the mirror of quartz, which will not expand distortingly under the sun's rays, it will be possible to use it for observations of the sun. The planets will be brought almost to within hailing distance, and some of the present-day mysteries concerning Mars, Jupiter, and the other planets may be solved.

In deciding on a telescope with a mirror 200 inches in diameter the astronomers are making the greatest jump in size since Isaac Newton invented the reflecting telescope. Newton's original reflector, with a mirror only two inches in diameter, is still in the possession of the Royal Society in London. Before 1800 Sir William Herschel began to make large reflecting telescopes, finally building one with a mirror 48 inches across. Then an Irish nobleman, the Earl of Rosse, actually made one, about 1845, with a 60-inch mirror. A 60-inch, of the very finest construction, had been completed at Mt. Wilson in 1906, and is still in regular use. Then came the 100-inch. Delayed by the war, this was finished in 1920. And now the Mt. Wilson Observatory will cooperate with the California Institute in building the 200-inch, so that in a few years the biggest jump of all will have been made.

WHEN WASHING SOILS CLOTHES

THE proper length of time to wash clothes with soap and water is seven and one-half minutes, and if a too-industrious washerwoman keeps on longer, using the same soapy water, the clothes get dirtier instead of cleaner. So find Dr. F. H. Rhodes and Mr. S. W. Brainard of the Department of Chemistry of Cornell University, who report their results to the American Chemical Society. Says Dr. E. E. Free's *Week's Science* (New York):

> To determine just how clean a piece of standard dirty cloth becomes by so many hours or minutes of washing, the Cornell chemists have devised an optical instrument which measures the whiteness or grayness of the cloth more accurately than can be done by the eye. Using a standard cloth and standard conditions of soap, water, washing, and so on, they find that dirt continues to be removed minute by minute up to the seven-and-one-half-minute limit. After that the grayness of the cloth begins to increase instead of decreasing. If clear water is used instead of soapy water this curious reversal of the cleansing effect does not occur. The removal of the dirt, while slower and not always so complete, proceeds regularly, however long the rinsing with pure water is continued. The effect of soap in making the cleansed cloth actually dirtier after the seven and one-half minutes is probably due, Dr. Rhodes and Mr. Brainard believe, to the action of the soapy water in slowly breaking up the particles of dirt into much smaller particles. Thus the more finely divided dirt comes to be spread more widely over the previously cleansed cloth.



He has dandruff

He should use Packer's Tar Soap

the soap that made pine tar famous for shampooing. Pine tar is antiseptic, healing, with properties valuable in the treatment of dandruff. For almost 60 years dermatologists have endorsed Packer's Tar Soap for skin and scalp. For noticeable dandruff use Packer's Tar Soap every few days until improvement begins.

Her hair is dry

She should use Packer's Olive Oil Shampoo

Like all Packer soaps, this shampoo is a vegetable oil soap . . . in addition, it contains a rich, soothing emollient (and nothing to dry the scalp). Dry scalps will never feel a stinging sensation when they use this special shampoo. Leaves your hair soft and silky to the touch—more manageable—and delicately perfumed.

Her hair is oily She should use Packer's Pine Tar Shampoo

If you have the kind of hair that loses its fluffiness shortly after shampooing, use Packer's Pine Tar Shampoo. This preparation is tonic and mildly *astringent* . . . approved by dermatologists. It leaves the hair fluffy, with a natural sparkle. Use it every four or five days at first; later, every week or ten days may be enough.

Select the shampoo your hair needs

Acute cases of dryness, oiliness and dandruff need a doctor's care. But nearly all scalps *tend* to be dry or oily, and many are mildly affected with dandruff. Now—each type of scalp can have the special shampoo which meets its particular needs. The coupon is for your convenience. The regular size of each shampoo is for sale at your drug or department store.

LISTEN IN!

Miss Jean Carroll discusses hair health and hair beauty over the Columbia Broadcasting System's Radio Home Bazar hour: every Friday at 12 noon Eastern Standard Time (11:00 a.m. Central Time)

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

THE STEEL CORPORATION TO GET OUT OF DEBT

THE COMPLETE REVAMPING of the capital structure of the premier industrial corporation of the world arouses interest in financial circles for many reasons: partly, because it is a bond-refunding program rivaling, or exceeding, in volume any previous undertaking of the kind; partly, because it is taken as an indication of expected continued prosperity in the steel industry; partly, because, in the words of one writer, it is a recognition that "present conditions are uniquely favorable for getting out of debt"; and, finally, because it is significant of the present trend toward financing by stocks rather than by bonds. The plan of the United States Steel Corporation directors (of which the approval of the stockholders next month is taken for granted) is to increase the authorized common stock by 4,967,790 shares to 12,500,000 shares, and to use the proceeds to retire $271,385,000 of the corporation's 5-per-cent. bonds. This, we read in the New York newspapers, will mean a saving of $29,247,350 in annual interest charges, and thus strengthen the position of both common and preferred stocks. Under the arrangement outlined by the company, two bond issues, maturing respectively in 1951 and 1963, will be called for redemption next fall. According to the New York *Times*, this revision of the capital structure "will erase all the bonded indebtedness of the corporation proper, leaving outstanding only the obligations of subsidiary companies, amounting to about $200,000,000, and the preferred and common shares."

The investment-banking fraternity, so the New York *World* reports, hails this step as constructive:

> As long as the world's premier industrial corporation had a large outstanding bonded debt, it was impossible to get other industrial companies, also able to afford to do so, to reduce their funded indebtedness. Corporate finance students view bonded debts of railroads and utilities with equanimity, because such charges can be earned if necessary by lifting rates, but large permanent bond issues for industrials have never met with favor.

The Steel Corporation's program, it is noted by Moody's Investors Service, "is quite in line with the general trend toward elimination of funded debt by the strong industrial corporations, where elimination of interest and sinking-fund charges will improve the earnings available for stockholders." A series of such eliminations preceded the action of the Steel Corporation, notes David Dillman in the Chicago *Journal of Commerce:*

> General Motors Corporation has none, and is restricted from this creation by preferred stock provisions. General Electric Company and Allied Chemical attended to the retirement of the last of their bonds several years back. E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company has eliminated everything except a minor subsidiary obligation.
>
> In contrast, there remains Bethlehem Steel, with a debt of approximately $212,500,000. The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey and also the New York organization have inaugurated a policy of debt creation within the last few years.

The Steel Corporation's financing program is considered by Merryle Stanley Rukeyser as largely an effort to take advantage of existing favorable market conditions to get rid of bonded debt, and thus "remove the academic possibility that in adverse circumstances the bondholders could seize the property from the stockholders." Continues this writer in his column on the New York *American's* financial page:

> The financiers who are responsible for running the finances of the Steel Corporation are bowing to public whim. The newest fashion has been to favor stocks as against bonds. Moreover, freed of fixt obligations, which have to be met in bad times as in good, the corporation will be better set up for prolonged economic warfare with foreign cartels if a showdown is ever in order. By the proposed change, the management reserves to itself greater leeway and freedom of action.
>
> But cutting off $271,385,000 of gilt-edged industrial bonds from the supply available for investors, the steel directors have added to the difficulty of finding suitable investments for savings, life-insurance companies, trustees, and other special funds. Bonds of the highest grade, over a period of years, seem destined, accordingly, to take on a scarcity value, particularly in view of the tendency of the United States Treasury to reduce Liberty loans and other evidences of debt outstanding at the rate of a billion dollars a year.

This reflection on the significance of the move comes from *The Wall Street Journal:*

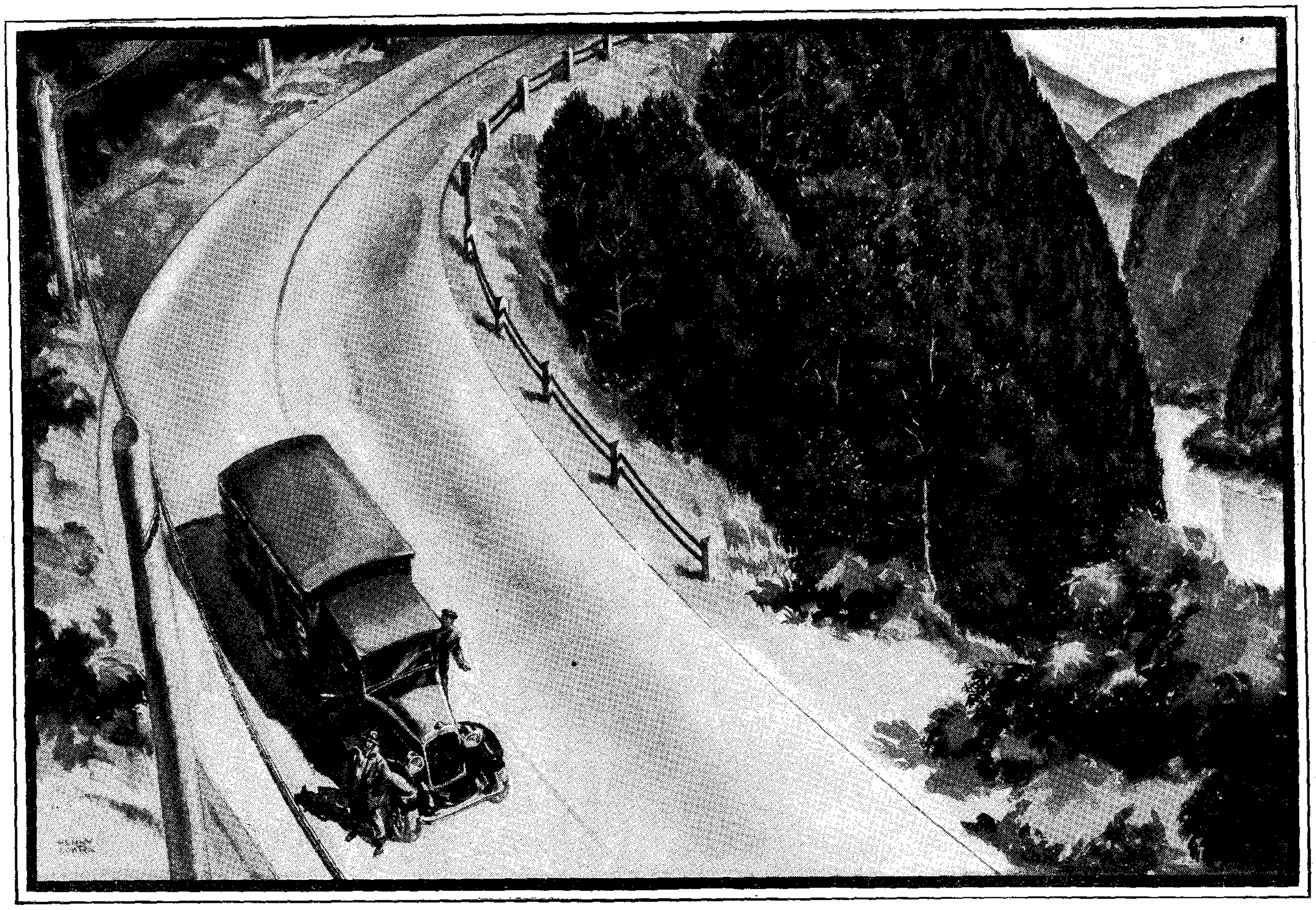
> For several generations American finance has been deeply imprest, not to say obsessed, with the idea of corporate debt as the normal condition. Borrowing of a large part of the capital required for any enterprise on mortgage was a necessity in the earlier period of American development, with the organizers and title-owners providing little or even none at all.
>
> One of the results, in case of success, was that common stockholders did not dare to avail themselves freely of the profits which were theirs, because borrowing credit had constantly to be conserved, and the continued solvency of the undertaking buttressed against the rainy day and the sheriff. But a worse result, in far too many instances, was that pressure for development funds led to the creation of debts beyond all reasonable proportion to the partnership capital at stake. The history of American railroads, strewn with receiverships and reorganizations costly to creditors and owners alike, tells only too much about the evils of pyramiding debt upon a narrow capital base.
>
> Superfluous as it may seem, the principle of safety first is present in the new plan of the Steel Corporation, and must recommend itself to the managers of numerous other corporations more strongly than it did to the directors who meet at 71 Broadway. It is the very antithesis of the "layout" consisting of a small percentage of common stock subordinate to a variegated mass of senior securities, which is still adhered to by some railroad, public-utility, and industrial groups, despite the extraordinary change in the investor's opinion of common stocks these past five years.

The merest suggestion of a doubt comes from Glenn Griswold of the Chicago *Journal of Commerce:*

> When junior financing does not cost us too much, we are always better off for substituting stock for bond capital, but we may easily carry the process so far that we tend to upset our credit structure, as we are doing to-day. The underwriting of a flood of stock issues does disturb credit, does draw down deposits, and does require that a considerable part of the commitment be financed by borrowing somewhere along the line. This era of junior-stock financing will have a far-reaching and, to some extent, a permanent effect on our banking processes.
>
> As underwriting has increased, commercial banking has waned. In the end, we probably shall be sounder for the experience, but the process may proceed too rapidly and go too far for the welfare of the immediate future.

As "it has never been the policy of the Steel Corporation to take on increased dividend obligations unless they had every chance of being maintained," J. C. Royle, of the Consolidated Press, understands that the present move can not be interpreted as a plan to reduce the dividend rate. Since the present stockholders are to be given the first chance to secure the extra stock, "in reality it is a distribution to them in the form of a continuous extra dividend, altho it is not called such." And here is seen a belief that the leaders of the steel industry expect continued prosperity. Continues Mr. Royle:

> The leading interest is far from being the only corporation in the business which has prospered. The list includes Bethlehem, Youngstown Sheet and Tube, Otis Steel, Midland Steel Products, Central Alloy Steel, A. M. Byers, Jones and Laughlin, and a score of others



Getting there ahead of the trouble

An Advertisement of the
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DURING the afternoon of March 17, 1928, an alarm bell rang in a telephone test station in the heart of the Alleghany mountains. This meant that a puncture had been made in the air-tight sheath of a busy inter-city cable. The men on duty knew that the injury was somewhere within 50 miles.

Highly-developed locating devices were instantly applied and in sixty-five minutes the trouble spot was located. By 7:17 in the evening, before the break in the sheath had affected service on any of the 248 pairs of wires in the cable, the repairs had been made. Because of the preliminary warning on the indicator wire and the locating devices that enabled the test station to tell the repair crew just where it would find the trouble, not one conversation was interrupted. This special alarm system is one of the many mechanical and electrical wonders developed by Bell System engineers to guard telephone conversations. The apparatus is placed along the cable routes at intervals of 100 miles. It gives instant warning day or night of any disturbance to the cable within 50 miles in either direction. Automatic warning signals, electrical locating devices, constant testing of all switchboard apparatus and circuits—these are some of the ceaseless efforts that so effectually reduced interruptions to service on Bell lines in 1928.

There is no standing still in the Bell System. Constant progress in accuracy and better and better service at the lowest cost is its goal.

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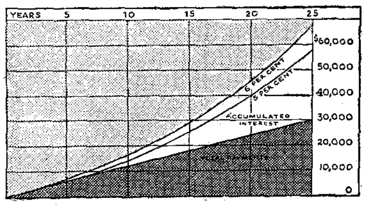

Benefits — In 25 years, if the rate is 5% and value of principal constant, and payments have been at the minimum of $100 per month, you will own securities having a value of $58,000, $30,000 of which has been paid, plus $28,000 accumulated as income.

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LA SALLE STREET'S CHALLENGE TO WALL STREET

THE brokers and bankers on La Salle Street, Chicago's financial center, "believe that it is only a question of time until that street will succeed Wall Street in the leadership of the control of America's wealth." This belief, continues Theodore M. Knappen in *The Magazine of Wall Street*, is only a corollary to the proposition that Chicago is destined to succeed New York as the North American metropolis. In fact, we are told, there are people in Chicago who will say quite definitely that their city will pass New York in population about the year 1955.

Chicago's advance financially is illustrated by the recent decision of the Chicago Board of Trade to inaugurate securities trading—a step exactly like that taken by the New York Produce Exchange, as explained in these columns two weeks ago. In *The Magazine of Wall Street*, a member of the Chicago Board of Trade makes the statement: "One of the factors that inspired the Chicago Board of Trade to turn to securities trading was the continued growth of Chicago as a financial center and an increasing demand in the Middle West for greater trading facilities of this character." This Chicagoan, Mr. E. J. Dies, expects his city's financial leadership "to be speeded notably by the Board's move." We are informed by the same authority that a membership in the Chicago Board, now worth $45,000, "admits the holder to trade in wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley, provisions, and cotton—with securities trading shortly to be added and included."

Chicago is a surprizingly poor second to New York financially, "when its proud position in industry and commerce is considered," says Mr. Knappen in his *Magazine of Wall Street* article. He explains it in part by the fact that the center of a new and growing country is more likely to be interested in things, in visible wealth, than in bonds and mortgages, stocks and deeds.

"Until the great revolution of popular interest throughout the country toward stocks and bonds, your Western speculator was preoccupied with speculation in products," according to Mr. Knappen. In other words, "market speculation meant the grain and provision markets." Chicago didn't have much of a stock market, but it did have "its colossal Board of Trade" with an 18,000,000,000 bushels annual turn-over in grain futures.

But recently interest in local stocks and bonds has increased. Chicago is now said to finance one-fifth of the nation's annual new requirements. To quote further from the writer in *The Magazine of Wall Street:*

> The modern finance company, like the mortgage bond, originated in Chicago, and it has been further developed here than elsewhere. There are ninety-five finance companies that have their head offices in Illinois, and the finance company business of the Chicago Federal Reserve District is undoubtedly in excess of that of any other district. Altogether there are now 360 investment houses in Chicago, including branches of outside firms. As late as 1913 Chicago investment houses primarily handled only $3,450,000 of bonds; thirteen years later the corresponding sum was $471,000,000. During the same period participation in flotations with outsiders grew from $257,000,000 to $1,186,000,000. A single Chicago trust company underwrites bond issues in practically every State in the Union. One Chicago house has directly underwritten issues in fourteen foreign countries.
>
> The amazing growth of the banks and trust companies of Chicago is building up one of the principal parts of the foundation of the city as a financial rival of New York. The resources of these banks, not including the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, agricultural credit banks with headquarters in Chicago, insurance companies, and building and loan associations, aggregate three and a quarter billions of dollars. The increase from 1914 to 1926 was 164 per cent.—larger than for the country as a whole. Demand deposits are increasing much faster in Chicago than in New York. More than 9,000 of the 22,000 domestic banks keep balances in Chicago. One Chicago bank has 22,000 foreign correspondents; six other banks have 11,000. As Chicago banks grow in power they also grow in their range of interests and activities. They are becoming more and more interested in investment banking.

Of course, in its rivalry with New York, Chicago has certain handicaps. Several of these are mentioned by the writer. There is, for instance, the common use of the New York draft throughout the country and the advantage New York as an international port has in financing foreign trade. Moreover, "Chicago is virtually without any call-money market that attracts the surplus funds of outside banks." But Chicago is aware of these facts and is striving to better its position, we read on:

> Nothing henceforth will be left to default or surrendered to custom and tradition. Chicago is out to be a national and world financial center. The main attack in the next few years is to be in the stock-exchange sector. The Chicago Stock Exchange is making a start in the direction of a call-money market and money trading.
>
> Probably the most significant advance in the stock-market move is the decision of the Chicago Board of Trade to inaugurate securities trading. As emphasized above, Western speculation has always turned to the grain exchanges. The Chicago Board of Trade has the machinery, the membership, the prestige, and the popular following to give security trading a Western home environment that it has never had. Investors in stocks and bonds may not care a feather's weight about the financial rivalry of Chicago and New York, but they can not but benefit from a multiplication and widening of security markets, which is bound to be a product of that rivalry.

"As far as primacy is concerned, New York has nothing to worry about in Chicago's emulation for a long time to come," and yet, concludes Mr. Knappen, "Chicago is coming fast."

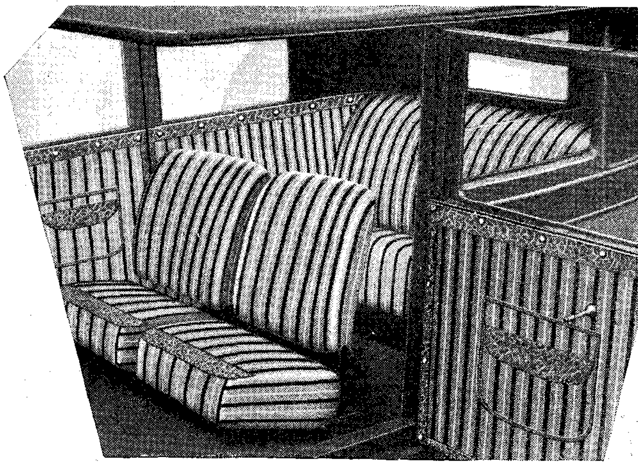
FINANCING BUILDING BY SELLING STOCK

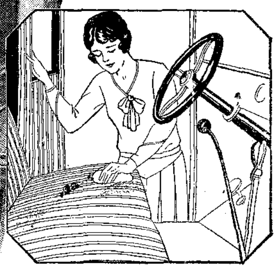
"REVOLUTIONARY and, perhaps, epochal" is the National City Company's plan for financing building operations exclusively by the sale of stocks, for, as Glenn Griswold remarks in the Chicago *Journal of Commerce,* "from time immemorial practically all public moneys which were put into building operations were represented by a mortgage." The new plan, announced recently by the National City Company (investment subsidiary of the National City Bank of New York) and the United States Realty and Improvement Company, does away with first and second mortgages, substitutes calculations based on cost for the present system of appraised valuations, and involves the sale of stock rather than bonds to the public. According to the New York *Times:*

> It is intended to supply $100,000,000 to the building-construction industry in the course of the next year through the new plan.
>
> The plan will place real-estate financing on a strictly equity basis, and it is intended to put the construction industry in a position to compete with the stock market and with general business for the funds needed for continued development. The recent slowing up of construction has been attributed to tightening of credit conditions in that industry. Heretofore, the bulk of real-estate financing has been effected through the sale of mortgage bonds.
>
> The trend of new financing in Wall Street in recent months has been toward the sale of stocks rather than bonds, and the stock market has drawn large amounts from investors who seek appreciation in value rather than a stated interest return on their capital. The new plan is designed to meet this situation and to forestall any further retarding of building operations.

The details of the plan were made known when the National City Company announced the formation of a corporation to build two New York apartment-houses. The public financing in this case is restricted to $3,937,500, or 75 per cent. of the cost of land and building. To provide this, we read on in *The Times,* stock units, consisting of one share of first preferred and one share of common stock, will be issued. This amount of common stock will be 40 per cent. of the total outstanding common stock, the balance of which apparently is to be retained by the financing interests. The first-preferred stock will be the senior security, with the first claim on land, building, and earnings, and the only charges ranking ahead of its dividend requirements will be taxes and operating expenses, which generally average 20 per cent. of gross rentals. A management corporation will get its profits by holding 20 per cent. of the common stock. An amortization plan involves the retirement of all of the second preferred and part of the first preferred in a few years. H. S. Black, chairman of the United States Realty and Improvement Company, is quoted in *The Times* as saying:

> One of the most important features of





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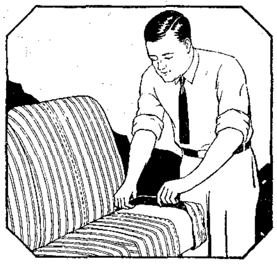

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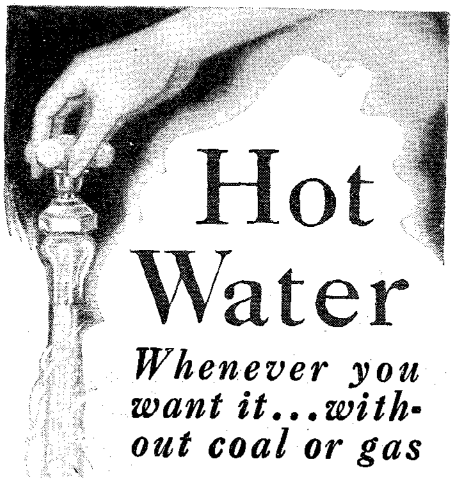

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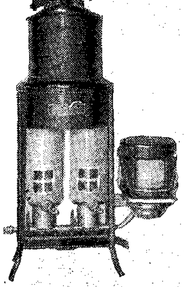

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The new idea involved in this plan is discust at some length by Glenn Griswold in his column in the Chicago *Journal of Commerce*. He thinks it safe to infer that the executives of the National City Company have convinced themselves that present investment conditions will endure:

> Had they believed that anything might happen in the next year, or in the next several years, to restore market conditions of a few years ago, to give investors a greater appetite for bonds than for stocks, and materially to abate the public appetite for speculative and semispeculative securities, they would not have undertaken any such experiment.
>
> The decision seems to reflect an attitude of mind such as prompted one of the most important bond men in this country to say privately the other day:
>
> "Not in your lifetime, nor in mine, will we see again investment conditions such as prevailed prior to the beginning of this bull market. We have seen investment companies with traditions running back through a generation or a century, completely reversing their policies and turning to the distribution of common stocks. There always will be a certain number of buyers of government and municipal bonds and of high-grade mortgage issues, but the great majority of investors never again will be satisfied with a maximum of security, a minimum of return, and no participation in profits."
>
> But in this form of financing, the public must depend more than ever before on the integrity and the ability of the house that undertakes it. In strong and conservative hands, the scheme may offer sound and attractive investment possibilities. In other hands, it gives opportunity for chicanery beyond anything that was possible under the old system of financing building operations by the sale of mortgages.

"A more arresting indication of the disfavor into which bond issues have fallen could hardly be conceived," remarks the New York *Journal of Commerce*, which continues:

> Whether the investor stands to gain or lose in the long run by these innovations in financing methods can not, of course, be known. If the lure of prospective capital appreciation, which may be overestimated or may even fail to materialize, leads the investor in real-estate stocks to buy on terms that exaggerate the yield possibilities, he will, of course, be worse off. On the other hand, those who finance the building project will, in any case, retain the major share of any appreciation in values that may occur. Moreover, if the investing public proves to be sufficiently receptive, the interest payable in the form of preferred

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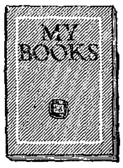

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stock dividends may be less than would be required to meet the demands of buyers of first-mortgage bonds, who had no claims on any part of the expected future increases in property values.

THOUGHTS ON COMMODITY SPECULATION

WHILE efforts are being made, as all the world knows, to curb speculation in the stock market, a few indications that the speculative fever is breaking out in commodities are noticed by the editor of *The Bache Review*, published by the investment house of J. S. Bache & Company. Various commodities have for several weeks been rising in price, we are reminded, and "some of them without any reason in their statistical position for doing so." Here is discovered a familiar aspect of speculation illustrated so thoroughly of late in the stock market—"a thing goes up, not because of its real value or any profit in holding or carrying it, but on prospects of its going higher for one reason or another, largely imaginary, and with great expectation of selling it out soon at a higher price."

After making this general observation on the nature of speculation the editor of *The Bache Review* becomes "more explicit as to what has been going on in commodities":

> It may be observed that in the last few months we have had a considerable boom movement in wheat, which has practically advanced 20 cents from the low price for cash wheat. Corn has maintained a very high position, and there has been considerable speculation in both of these articles.
>
> Rubber advanced from a low of 15 cents to about 25 cents, with very considerable speculative activity.
>
> On the other hand, the sugar market has been a daily sagging affair. Much speculation had entered this market during the past few years as a result of the low price; but this is gradually being tried out and there has been much liquidation of late. It looks like nearly time for a new outside interest to develop in this article.
>
> Cotton is at a fairly good price as far as the producer is concerned; but for the past few years consumption has been in excess of production and there has been a steady using-up of the reserve supply. A real bull movement is needed in this article in order to inspire increased world production. Of late, interest has been shown in cotton from various countries and many investors have been accumulating holdings.
>
> Another article in which there is not much public speculation is cocoa, but it is a product used universally and of late has been selling at a low price. Europe has been showing an increased interest in cocoa, and in fact many domestic traders have of late been following this article. We believe that there is the foundation for a bull movement here in view of the price being below the average.
>
> Coffee has had active speculation, with the result that prices are very high.
>
> The commodity markets generally are firm, and, as shown, an increased speculative interest is developing in some of them. If our inflated credit is now reaching

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
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in this direction, we are liable to have lively times ahead.

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A FORECAST OF THE HAWLEY-SMOOT TARIFF

WHILE, of course, nothing definite has been done about the language or rates of the new tariff bill now in preparation, it is interesting to find one of the majority members of the Ways and Means Committee who ventures to express some general views about the probable nature of the bill. Congressman Allan T. Treadway (Rep., Mass.) is quoted, in a New York *Journal of Commerce* dispatch from Washington, as expecting to see the bill reported to the House contain some of these features:

1. No material change in rates affecting large industries which are firmly established and show ability to cope with similar business in foreign countries.
2. Advance in agricultural rates sufficient to place products of the farm more nearly on an even basis with other industries. This will not include a tariff or advance in tariff on articles not produced in this country. Such action has been advocated in some instances to injure noncompetitives, such as the illustration frequently referred to, where a duty on bananas has been urged in order to force people to eat more home-grown apples.
3. Correction of numerous inconsistencies in the present law, as, for instance, where dutiable articles are used in the manufacture of other articles on which there is no duty. As an illustration, cloth imported into this country to be used in the manufacture of typewriter ribbons pays a duty, whereas the finished ribbons are admitted free of duty.
4. Attention to new forms of competition, such as cotton mixed with wool, certain styles of shoes, women's cheap hats, and various other competitive products not in our markets when the last tariff law was written.
5. Correction of errors of intent brought out by customs courts' decisions, such as the classification of toys as sporting goods or woolen blankets with a few threads in the corner as embroidery.
6. An effort to establish some form of valuation fairer to American interests than so-called foreign costs.
7. The basing of changes on actual experience under the present law, rather than the fear of possible future competition.
8. A change in the flexible tariff provision, whereby it may be more easily administered, and its possible extension to articles on the free list.
9. Where changes in rates are made other than for causes above stated, they will be based upon definite knowledge of wage scales and living conditions in competitive countries.
10. Advantageous cooperation with foreign countries will have most careful attention so as not to disturb trade relations.

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CURRENT ▾ EVENTS

FOREIGN

February 27.—Eight men are arrested in Cuba on charges of plotting to assassinate President Gerardo Machado y Morales and to bring about armed American intervention.

Col. Charles A. Lindbergh is slightly injured and his fiancée, Miss Anne Morrow, severely shaken up, when their plane, having lost one of its landing wheels, somersaults in alighting at Valbuena Field, near Mexico City.

March 1.—Tidal waves inflict great damage near the coast of Choshi, on the isle of Nippon, and entire villages are destroyed.

The French Chamber of Deputies votes, 570 to 12, to ratify the multilateral pact renouncing war.

The Foreign Office of the Chinese Nationalist Government protests to the Japanese Government against alleged Japanese connivance in the disorder in Shantung province.

March 2.—The state of siege, or martial law, declared in December, 1927, in San Salvador is ended, and constitutional government is restored by decree of President Bosque.

March 3.—Serious military uprisings against the administration of President Portes Gil occur in eight States of Mexico, and former President Calles is called to active military duty to quell the rebellion.

The commission of inquiry appointed by Premier Mussolini of Italy holds Gen. Umberto Nobile, commander, responsible for the loss of the *Italia* in the Arctic last spring, and criticizes him for allowing himself to be the first to be rescued. Captains Filippo Zappi, navigator, and Alberto Mariano, pilot, are absolved from blame in leaving Prof. Finn Malmgren, Swedish meteorologist, who died while attempting to reach civilization.

March 4.—The uprising in Mexico extends to ten States, one-third of the country; insurgents are reported marching against Mexico City, and in the State of Sonora Governor Topete issues a manifesto abolishing the Federal religious laws, and asserting that the revolution is directed against the influence of former President Calles in the Government.

Twenty-eight persons, mostly women, are burned to death, and twenty-five seriously injured in an explosion in the military arsenal in Sofia, Bulgaria.

March 5.—Monterey, capital of Nuevo Leon, third largest city in Mexico, is reported captured by revolutionary forces under Gen. J. G. Escobar, after desperate fighting, in which the Federal losses are said to have been considerable. Armed clashes between Federal and rebel troops are reported also in several other places.

DOMESTIC

February 27.—Distinguished Flying Crosses, awarded by special act of Congress, are presented to Orville Wright and posthumously to Wilbur Wright.

The House adopts a joint resolution authorizing an investigation of charges of misconduct brought against Federal Judge Grover M. Moscowitz of Brooklyn.

The Senate passes the naval appropriation bill of $361,000,000, which includes money to begin building ten of the cruisers recently authorized.

February 28.—The Jones-Stalker bill, imposing a maximum penalty of five years imprisonment and a $10,000 fine for violation of the Prohibition act, is passed by the House, 283 to 90.

The Senate passes the second deficiency bill, including an appropriation of $150,000 for the Nicaragua canal survey.

The total cost of Republican and Democratic campaigns of last fall was $16,586,115.73, of which Republican expenditures were $9,433,604.30 and Democratic expenditures were $7,152,511.43, according to a report made to the Senate by the special committee to investigate Presidential campaign expenditures.

March 1.—President Coolidge takes leave of his official Cabinet and the White House correspondents.

The Wisconsin State Assembly concurs in the resolution providing for a State referendum in April on the question of repeal of the State dry law and legalization of 2.75 per cent. beer. The measure goes to the Governor.

The House approves the joint resolution providing for a survey of the proposed Nicaragua canal.

Representative F. H. La Guardia, Republican, of New York, brings charges of "high crimes and misdemeanors in office" against Federal Judge Francis A. Winslow of New York.

President Coolidge signs the naval appropriation bill, the Jones-Stalker bill, the measure for the survey for the proposed Nicaragua canal, the Moscowitz investigation resolution, and the bill granting $5,000 pensions to Mrs. Woodrow Wilson and Mrs. Leonard Wood.

Representative Nicholas Longworth is renominated as Speaker of the Seventy-first Congress by a Republican caucus of the House.

Secretary of State Kellogg deposits this Government's act of ratification of the multilateral treaty for the renunciation of war in the department's archives.

March 3.—Haley Fiske, President of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, dies suddenly in front of his home in New York. He was nearly seventy-seven.

The House passes the first deficiency bill of $97,613,461, carrying the $1,719,000 for the Prohibition bureau.

March 4.—Herbert Hoover is inaugurated thirty-first President of the United States, and Charles Curtis is sworn in as Vice-President.

March 5.—The Senate confirms the nominations of the eight new members of the Cabinet, sent in by President Hoover, but, as to the other two members, adopts a resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the right of a Cabinet officer to hold over without reconfirmation. The committee is also ordered to look into Secretary Mellon's business connections as a possible bar.

Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Coolidge return to Northampton, Massachusetts, and are welcomed home by their fellow citizens.

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THE SPICE OF LIFE

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

Where's That Slipper?—
PANTS COMING DOWN AGAIN
—*Clothing ad in a Missoula (Mont.) paper.*

And That's How It Started.—Macbeth's Sentinel (upon spying Birnam Wood moving Dunsinaneward)—"Cheese it, the copse!" —*Lord Jeff.*

Pure Balbriggan.—
"ABIE'S IRISH HOSE" IS
FILLING THE LYRIC
—*Hackensack (N. J.) paper.*

Send it Some Eye-wash.—A naturalist assures us lions are near-sighted, but we wouldn't go looking for one if we knew it was stone-blind.—*Albany Knickerbocker-Press.*

Now You See It, Now You Don't.—"What's a joint account, Pop?"

"It's an account where one person does the depositing and the other the withdrawing."—*Judge.*

What Tex Rickard Missed.—
CHEERS AND ROSES
OPEN TWIN CITY
SOCK EXCHANGE
—*Head-lines in the Minneapolis Journal.*

Brooklyn's Farm Problem. — The church was one of the imposing religious edifices of the old "City of Churches" in the day of the coach-and-four, hoop-skirts, and side-burns. It stood in a fashionable and cultural section of Brooklyn, now replaced by the traffic maize and sprouting sky-scrapers. —*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Deductive Reasoning, Watson.—
GRIMES SAFE BLOWN;
CLUES HINT ROBBERS
—*Marysville (Cal.) paper.*

Knows His Gravy.—"Oh, Mr. Lamebrane, you have egg spilled all over the front of your coat."

"That's all right, I look well in anything I eat."—*West Point Pointer.*

Waiting List.—Suburban Neighbor—"Is Mr. Jones at home?"

Domestic—"No, sir; but I'll tell him you called. What shall I say you wanted to borrow?"—*London Punch.*

Oratory Versus Bullets.—
COL. LINDSAY, BIG
GAME HUNTER, TO
ADDRESS LIONS
—*San Antonio News.*

Case for a Club.—Husband (testily, after going down badly at bridge)—"You might have guessed I had no heart, partner."

Wife (sweetly)—"Quite, but I thought you had a brain, darling."—*Ottawa Citizen.*

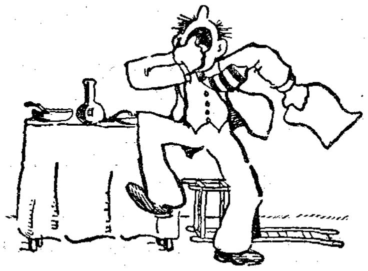
Secret Diplomacy?—Done at the city of Washington this seventeenth day of January (etc.),
(Seal) Calvin Coolidge.
Frank B. Kellogg, etaoin shrdlu etaoin shrdlu etaoin shrdlu cmfypppw—*Columbus Dispatch.*

No Heart Under Its Hood.—
AUTO DESERTS DYING CHILD
—*Streamer head-line in the San Francisco Chronicle.*

Hoodooed.—He—"Yes, I've been married seven years to-day."

She—"Gosh, you must have broken a mirror."—*Texas Ranger.*

Attention, Chicago Gangsters!—
MONUMENTS
I am giving a discount on all orders taken now for spring delivery. The very best of Granite used.—*Ad in a Centralia (Mo.) paper.*



The sword swallower gets a fish-bone caught in his throat. —*Alabama Cajoler.*

Personal Appeal.—7:45 P. M.—"Fools Wanted." Let every member be present. —*Church program in a Hackensack (N. J.) paper.*

Coué Stuff.—"George, dear, why do you shut your eyes so tight when you kiss me?"

"I'm trying to make myself believe you're Greta Garbo."—*Denison Flamingo.*

Comparative Strangers.—They were alleged to have written liquor prescriptions for fictitious persons, most of whom they had never seen.—*Wichita Falls (Texas) paper.*

Pass the Hammer.—Roger—"Mummy, I have such a surprize for you!"

Mummy—"What is it, darling?"

Roger—"I've swallowed a nail!"—*London Passing Show.*

Sole Means of Support.—"Why does a stork stand on one leg?"

"I don't know."

"Why, if he lifted it, he'd fall down." —*Mugwump.*

Equal Rights.—
I went home late, removed my shoes,
And played a sneaking game
Up the front stairs. But lo! Ahead,
My wife was doing the same!
—*T. L. G. in the Albany Knickerbocker Press.*

Of Honeyed Lips.—
BEAUTY CONTEST AT
TEACHERS' COLLEGE
Ziegfeld Experts Have Bees
Chosen as Judges.
—*Kentucky edition of the Cincinnati Times-Star.*

Burbank Outdone.—
TO MAKE POTATO TALK
—*Head-line in Kansas paper.*

Raising the Limit.—"I'se for a five-day week. How 'bout you, Sam?"

"Man! I'se for a five-day week-end." —*Vancouver Province.*

Journey's End.—Lady (in a pet store)—"I like this dog, but his legs are too short."

Salesman—"Too short! Why, madam, they all four reach the floor."—*Mugwump.*

We'd Rather Stay Miserable.—
RHEUMATISM
The Science That Makes People
Well and Happy
—*Ad in Daytona Beach (Fla.) paper.*

A Word to the Wise.—Candidate—"It is my intention to conduct a bunkless campaign."

Publicity—"Swell, brother, and I'm just the guy that's got the boloney to put that hooey over." — *College Humor.*

Modern Bostonese.—Customer—"I want a pair of silk stockings for my wife."

Salesgirl—"Sheer?"

Customer—"My good girl, if she was here I'd let her buy them herself." —*Boston Transcript.*

It Certainly Was Chilly. — Several other motorists reported narrow escapes the same night when their windshields and widows became frosted.—*Salida (Col.) paper.*

Fellow Sufferer.—A landlord wrote to his tenant: "Dear Sir:—I regret to inform you that my rent is much overdue. Will you please forward me a check?"

Back came the reply: "Dear Sir:—I see no reason why I should pay your rent. I can't pay my own."—*London Tit Bits.*

Wonders of Breeding.—
For Sale
Reasonable Hens
—*Sign spotted by a Digest reader at a Wilmington (Del.) curb market.*

For Sale—A good cow that gives 2 gallons of milk at a milking and a lot of household and kitchen furniture.—*Ad in a British Columbia paper.*

Alibis For All.—It was visiting day at the insane asylum. One of the inmates imagined himself to be an artist, and he was busily engaged in dabbling at an empty canvas with a dry brush. A visitor, wishing to humor him, asked what the picture represented.

"That," said the nut, "is a picture of the Israelites being pursued through the Red Sea."

"Where is the sea?"

"Why, that's rolled back to allow the Israelites to pass."

"Where are the Israelites?"

"They've just gone by."

"Then where are their pursuers?"

"Oh, they'll be along in a minute." —*Pup.*